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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Neutrality Law—The Sale of Fort Snelling—Writing on Newspapers—Gen. Scott, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed unanimously in favor of maintaining the Neutrality Law intact. Six or seven will report in favor of construing it so as to cover the right to pursue its violators on the high seas. Senator DOUGLAS will oppose this strenuously.

The President flatly denies the statement, copied by the TIMES from the *Post*, in relation to a quarrel in the Cabinet about Lecompton. He says it is utterly unfounded.

Speaker ORR has refused to sign the subpœnas summoning RICHARD SCHELL and JOHN MAHER to give testimony before the Committee of Investigation relative to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation. Collector SCHELL is summoned to testify about his share in the speculation.

It is stated positively that the President has determined to remove Appraiser DILLAYE.

WILLIAM RICORD, the husband of ANNA CORA MOWATT, is likely to get the mission to Naples. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

JOHN G. BARR, of Alabama, is appointed Consul to Melbourne, Australia, *vice* TARLETON.

The British Post-Office has made complaints that large numbers of newspapers containing writing, are discovered in mails received from the United States, and according to the request made to our Post-Office Department, the latter has directed the attention of Postmasters throughout the country to the necessity of enforcing the laws and regulations upon that subject, and enjoined them to protect the postal revenue from such illegal practises, by exercising greater care and diligence in future. The British Post-Office has also been requested to return to this country all newspapers, &c., illegally forwarded from the United States at printed rates, with the view to prosecute the senders for the penalty of $5 for each offence.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT, although not long since opposed to a movement from the Pacific side against the Mormons, is now anxious to organize a force in that quarter. He has not yet, however, received orders to do so.

The Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations will make a report on the President's Central American Message on Monday. Several Senators are preparing themselves for the occasion, and a warm debate is anticipated.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President to communicate all the information which gave rise to the Utah expedition and the instructions to its leaders, and for all correspondence shedding light on the question to show how far BRIGHAM YOUNG was in rebellion or resistance to the Government of the United States.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Without coming to any conclusion, the Committee soon rose.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, introduced a bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to ships of war and steam frigates.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the invalid pension bill was taken up.

Mr. BILLINGHURST argued against the practicability of the Southern and in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad routes.

Mr. WARREN asked him whether he would vote for the Southern route if the Committee should report it as the nearest, cheapest, and most practicable?

Mr. BILLINGHURST emphatically said he would not while the talk of a Southern confederacy was so rife. He wanted to know whether the South was to remain in the Union or not?

Mr. WARREN replied that there was no such thing talked of in his country, as a Southern confederacy. He was a national man, and as a Southerner, attached to Southern institutions, and would vote for any road connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

Mr. BILLINGHURST said that he did not hold Mr WARREN responsible for disunion sentiments. When the gentleman denied that he was in favor of a Southern Confederacy, he must believe it, for a Southern Confederacy was not meditated, but a consolidated Government, a regal Empire, or something like it.

The Committee then rose. The Speaker appointed Mr. PURVIANCE on the Special Committee to investigate LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.'s disbursements, in place of Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, who was excused, and Mr. DAWES, on the Committee to investigate the conduct and accounts of the late Door-Keeper, in place of Mr. PURVIANCE, excused.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

Settlement of the Minnesota Difficulty—New-York Democratic Politicians—The Army Increase, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent..

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1858.

The Senate Committee on Territories have agreed upon the character of the report with which they will present a bill tor the admission of Minnesota, and on Monday, if the written document is found to present the case clearly in accordance with the agrement to-day, it will be made at once to the Senate. The difficulty arising from the division of the Constitutional Convention is thus easily and satisfactorily disposed of. But another troublesome question arises, which may yet postpone for a while the representation of the new State in the House of Representatives.

The Minnesota "Enabling act" provided that she should have one Representative in Congress, and as many more as she should be entitled to according to representative population, as shown by a census, the taking of which was provided for. The schedule adopted by the Constitutional Convention provides for *three* Representatives, and three have been elected upon a general ticket. The census, however, shows that Minnesota is entitled to only one, or at most two—the second resting altogether upon the fact that she has a large fraction of population above the single ratio of representation.

But if Congress were now to admit the new State with her Constitution, and without question as to her title to three Representatives, the *three* would be admitted by that act. The Committee will avoid this difficulty by inserting in the bill the clause of the Enabling act providing for the number of Representatives,—and then leave the House, as judge of the qualifications of its members, to decide *how* many are entitled to seats under that clause. It is quite clear, however, that all these cannot be admitted. One of them at all events must be thrown out. Which shall it be? Who shall decide? Has the House the power to elect which of the gentlemen sent here shall represent a Minnesota constituency, and then disappoint those who voted for the other? The question is a troublesome one; but the generally received opinion is that it will be necessary to send all three back, with a view to a new election.

Our New-York Democracy always have a sensation of some sort on hand somewhere. Just now their principal theatre seems to be here, and scarce a Democratic politician of any note in the State is absent at the present hour. Two hundred at least, of energetic, persevering, pushing, shoving, dash-ahead men are here, earnestly at work to affect the few appointments to comfortable offices yet remaining to the Administration to dispose of in New-York. It is good as a low comedy to witness the illustration of the peace and harmony lately signed and sealed between the Softs and Hunkers, with which these patriots are now favoring us daily and hourly. It must be confessed that for acting it is *very* real—especially when the players come to the cursing scenes.

The Barnburners, I believe, are the most disturbed in temper this time, because they think EDWIN CROSSWELL and his friends are having everything their own way. They don't see why their ancient foes, but now dear friends and brethren, should have all the Marshals, Collectors, Postmasters, District-Attorneys, &c. They really fear it will spoil them, reopen the breach in their party, and leave some vacancies in breeches pockets that sadly need replenishing.

BIRDSALL, Ex-Senator DICKINSON'S son-in-law, is thought quite sure to be Naval Officer at New-York, whereat some of our Barnburner friends swear awfully; and JOHN KELLY, generally so amiable, expresses the hope that the Senate will turn the nominee from their doors. For District-Attorney of the Northern District of New-York, the contest is between HOWELL, of Canandaigua, and SPENCER, of Ogdensburg. The fight over this prize is desperately fierce—CROSSWELL leading the SPENCER army, while half-a-dozen flank movements for HOWELL are led on by ERASTUS CORNING, DEAN RICHMOND, my good friend HAVEN, of Buffalo, and others. SPENCER is acknowledged to have the inside track, and the wrath of the Howellites is prodigious. What will be the end nobody knows; but such a gathering of the clans is not often effected by so slight a cause as that which is now crowding our hotels with New Yorkers, much to the delight of landlords and retailers of strychnine whiskey.

The bill reported to the Senate to-day by JEFFERSON DAVIS, increasing the army by the addition of two companies to each regiment of the present military establishment, will encounter less serious objection than the proposition for four or five *new* regiments; still it will encounter much opposition, and will have a hard struggle for success. Its greatest danger will be from amendment substituting authority to raise new regiments of volunteers for the Utah campaign alone. S.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. PATTERSON, against the passage of a law extending the time for the redemption of real estate sold under a foreclosure of mortgage.

By Mr. NOXON, against a modification of the Alien laws.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BURHANS, enlarging the powers and duties of Notaries Public.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPINOLA, for incorporating the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn. Also, for constructing a railroad on Broadway, Brooklyn. Also for incorporating the Long Island Steamboat Company.

By Mr. FOOTE, for incorporating a Military Association in New-York, under the name of the Scott Life Guard.

The Senate then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

INTEREST ON CANAL DRAFTS.

The contractors on the Canals in a memorial to the Senate say that their drafts upon the Auditor of the Canal Department are, in many cases, protested, and ask for a law to compel the Auditor to pay interest from the time of issuing such drafts, and the costs of protest until they are paid.

ALIEN LAWS.

The Land Reform Association of the City of New-York remonstrate against the passage of Senator MATHEWS' bill, allowing aliens to hold and convey real estate through their President, Secretary and Business Committee.

REDEMPTION OF REAL ESTATE.

The citizens of Rochester remonstrate against the passage of the bill introduced by Senator NOXON in substance as follows:

1. It effectually substitutes a new contract for that made by the mortgagor and mortgagee.
2. That it assumes a false position in political economy, viz: that the debtor class is to be favored by the oppression of the creditor class.
3. That it would depreciate the mortgage securities deposited in the Banking Department, and held by Savings Institutions, from 25 to 50 per cent.
4. That it would tend to the oppression of the mortgagor himself.
5. That it would demoralize the State by putting upon the Statute-book a "stop-law, stay-law, or relief-law," from which its Statute-book is now free.

LONG ISLAND STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Names: Messrs. Garret P. Bergen, Andrew B. Hodges, Wm. H. Van Voorhies, John Cashow, Obadiah Brown, Oscar Nixon, and associates, as a body corporate, under the name of the Long Island Steamboat Company, their capital stock to be $200,000, in shares of $100 each—the business to be managed by seven Directors, to be chosen annually. They are to be liable for debts pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, as provided for in title 3, chap. 18, Sec. 5, part 1.

The Corporation is empowered to run boats between New-York and Port Jefferson, and Crane Neck on Long Island, or to any other point on Long Island Sound, for the purpose of carrying passengers and merchandise, or any other service usually performed by steam vessels.

No stock to be issued unless paid in full. The charter to continue for fifty years, and the Company to have privilege to any suitable and convenient points on Long Island Sound.

BROOKLYN FIRE LAWS.

That portion of the city of Brooklyn proposed to be exempted from the fire laws is included within the following boundaries: Between York-street on the North, Bridge-street on the West, Johnson-street on the South and Navy-street on the East.

RAILROAD IN BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

Senator SPINOLA'S bill for a railroad in Broadway and other streets in Brooklyn names as corporators AUGUSTUS SIMS, JOHN L. BROWN, JAMES M. POST, LOFTIS WOOD, and associates. It compels them to keep all inside and two feet outside the rails in the streets through which their road runs in good repair and cleanly condition, and limits their fare to five cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. SPINOLA'S bill to incorporate this Association empowers the Directors of the present Association in Brooklyn, known under the above name, to incorporate themselves, with power to hold real estate and other property to an amount not exceeding $100,000. It also prescribes the powers and duties of the officers, their mode of election, and directs the mode by which the property now owned by the Company shall be transferred to the Corporation—it to assume all present liabilities.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Mr. FOOTE'S bill to organize a Military Association in the City of New-York, to be known as the "Scott Life Guard," says that it shall be composed exclusively of officers and soldiers who have actually served in the United States Army, Marine Corps or Volunteers in the late war with Mexico.

This corps is to consist of one company, unless their number exceeds 80, when they may organize as a battalion under one or more field-officers.

It names as officers of the first company J. H. HOBART WARD, Captain; ADDISON FARNSWORTH and WILLIAM H. BROWNE as first Lieutenants and JAMES SHERWOOD as second Lieutenant, and directs the Commissary-General to furnish the proper arms and equipments on the proper bonds being filed.

It also empowers them to act as a benevolent association, and names as its officers in this capacity, for President, Gen. WARD B. BURNETT; Gen. C. R. WHEAT, Vice-President; Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, as Secretary; and Lieut. HENRY GAINES, for Treasurer.

Mr. NOXON'S bill, amending section 288 the Codeof of Procedure, is as follows:

If the action be one in which the defendant might have been arrested, as provided in section 179 and section 181, an execution against the person of the judgment debtor may be issued to any county within the jurisdiction of the Court, after the return of an execution against his property unsatisfied in whole or in part. But no execution shall issue against the person of any defendant who may have been arrested in any action as provided in sections 179 and 181, unless the facts upon which such order of arrest was granted, or which would warrant the issuing of an execution against his person shall have been alleged in the complaint in such action, and if denied in his answer, shall have been found against him on the trial of such action.

The provisions of this act shall apply to actions or suits now pending, as well as to those hereafter to be commenced.

The bill amending the law relative to the sale of the Wallabout burying-ground, and the removal of the remains, introduced by Senator PRATT, repeals so much of the law as compels the removal of the remains to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, and allows their removal to any cemetery in Kings or Queens County. It also confers additional powers on the trustees of the several churches interested in the ownership in the conveyance of the titles to property therein.

THE STATE PRISON AMENDMENT ACT.

The bill introduced for Senator WILLIAMS by Senator BOARDMAN yesterday, provides as follows:

SEC. 1. Amends act by providing that no Inspector shall be in charge of one Prison two successive terms.

SEC. 2. Prevents Inspector from suspending any agent, warden or guard unless on written charges, and then only temporarily. No removal to take place except after hearing by the Board. Gives Inspectors power to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies.

SEC. 3. Throws additional restrictions over disbursing agents and requires increased responsibility from them.

SEC. 4. Requires a more detailed account to the Comptroller of all expenditures and receipts, requiring all items, with vouchers, sworn and subscribed to.

SEC. 5. Throws additional safeguards around contracts, so that all contracts to highest bidder for convict labor, for terms of five years, with optional privilege of renewal, requires that notices of letting shall be published in the State paper, and at least in one paper in each city of the State for sixty days prior to letting. No bids to be accepted or considered that contain more than one price per day for each convict, and nothing less than the labor of twenty-five convicts to be let for any one business except at Clinton Prison. The State not to be held responsible for damage by fire. Payment to be made on the 1st of each month in cash. Non-compliance with terms make forfeiture of contract.

SEC. 6. Provides that when contracts are abandoned, or when more convicts are in prison than existing contracts require, or when contractor refuses to employ whole number of convicts contracted for, for the space of ten days, then Inspectors may let the labor of the unemployed without advertising, but not at less than average contract price.

SEC. 7. More particularly and clearly defines the manner and mode of keeping the time of convicts, and also places more stringent rules for keeping the time of keepers, &c., employed by the State.

SEC. 8. Increases salaries of Inspectors to $2,000 per annum and 3 cents milage, after expiration of present terms.

SEC. 9. Makes false swearing under act perjury.

SEC. 10. Exacts greater accountability from the Clerks and storekeepers than heretofore, and forbids the employment of any convict in the clerk's office.

SEC. 11. Prevents the conveyance into the prison of any food other than regular prison diet, except on certificate of prison physician to hospital room. Breach of the provisions of this section punishable as a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. Allows Agent and Warden to sue in his own name on behalf of State for all moneys due from contractors or others, and debars defendants from pleading damages incurred or alleged in the case.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22.

Mr. RAWSON moved for another vote for Speaker.

Mr. MCINTOSH moved to amend by requesting the Americans to vote with one party or the other, in order to effect an organization.

Mr. LAW said that the Americans thanked the gentleman for his advice, but they would vote as pleased themselves, which doubtless would be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. SMITH moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried.

Mr. GODDARD moved for a vote for Speaker, which when taken resulted thus: Van Valkenburgh, 54; Alvord, 49; Horton, 6; Law, 1.

Mr. BECKER (American) then moved that R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH be elected Speaker, and CHAS. HUGHES (American) Clerk of the House, and that the resolution be taken without a division.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved to strike out the name of HUGHES and insert RICHARDSON.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to substitute the names of ALVORD and RICHARDSON.

Mr. DELANCY moved to table the whole subject. Carried—Ayes, 69; Nays, 41.

Mr. VAN HORN moved to proceed with the vote, and that on the third ballot the plurality elect.

Mr. LANNING inquired if that was a new proposition.

THE CLERK—It is not.

Mr. HUBBARD opposed the resolution as having been frequently voted down, and being at war with parliamentary rules, and unjust to the majority.

Mr. LYNCH moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—Ayes, 59; Nays, 51.

Mr. CRAM moved that Messrs. Wolcott, Barnes, Armstrong, Lanning, and Law be a Committee to report an organization for the House.

Mr. C. H. ADAMS moved that R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker and SIMEON H. MIX (Republican) be Clerk.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved to strike out the name of MIX and insert RICHARDSON.

Mr. HOWELL moved to lay the subject on the table. Carried by 65 to 44.

The House agreed to an afternoon session to-day.

Mr. HOWELL moved that no leave of absence be granted, except in cases of sickness, until a Speaker be elected. Lost.

Mr. LAW moved that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker, and Mr. A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo, Clerk.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved to amend by inserting the name of RICHARDSON.

After considerable skirmishing to force a direct vote on the proposition, the motion to amend by inserting RICHARDSON'S name, was adopted by 56 to 54.

The original resolution as amended was then voted down by a straight party vote of 52 to 56.

Mr. H. BAKER moved that R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker, and JOHN J. REILLY Clerk.

Mr. RICHARDS moved, in amendment, to substitute the name of CHARLES HUGHES for REILLY'S.

Mr. PARSONS moved to substitute the names of ALVORD and RICHARDSON.

Both amendments were voted down.

The question recurring on the original motion, Mr. WAGER moved to substitute the name of Mr. ALVORD for that of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Mr. WAGER'S amendment was lost. Ayes, 50; Nays, 57.

Mr. LAW then rose to a question of privilege. A member, in explaining his vote on the amendment making Mr. VAN VALKENBURG Speaker and Mr. HUGHES Clerk, had stated that the Americans had opposed Mr. RICHARDSON for Clerk because of his foreign birth. This was utterly unfounded. They made no such opposition to the Republican candidate. No such thought had ever crossed their minds, and the statement was totally and unqualifiedly erroneous.

The question recurring on the original resolution of Mr. BAKER, Mr. HOWELL moved to amend by substituting the name of Mr. ALVORD for Speaker, and Mr. WILSON for Clerk. Laid on the table.

The House then took a recess until 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was very exciting.

A preliminary vote was taken for Speaker before the opening of the ball, with the following result:

Van Valkenburgh	52	Horton	6
Alvord	47	Law	1

Mr. H. BAKER then led off by renewing the motion declaring Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, Speaker, and JOHN J. REILLY, Clerk.

Mr. WOLFORD moved to amend by inserting the name of A. M. CLAPP for that of JOHN J. REILLY.

Mr. PARSONS moved to amend, by declaring Mr. ALVORD elected Speaker.

Mr. MILLER moved to lay the subject on the table. Motion lost.

Amidst much excitement, the amendment of Mr. PARSONS, striking out of the resolution all after the word "Resolved," and inserting "that Mr. ALVORD be elected Speaker," was carried, by ayes 53, nays 52, Messrs. BATCHELDER, BECKER, HORTON, LAW, D. MILLER, and RUSSELL voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. C. BOUGHTON, American, had paired off, and Messrs. HODGE and REYNOLDS, Americans, were absent.

Immediately after the announcement of the vote, Mr. RUSSELL declared he had voted under error, but the result was not allowed to be altered.

The question was then announced by the Clerk to be on the first amendment to the original resolution as just amended.

Mr. DAYTON rose to a question of privilege, and argued that in reality Mr. ALVORD was elected Speaker, as the amendment being to strike out and insert was equivalent to the original resolution.

A excited debate ensued, and Mr. DAYTON was overruled.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, and was lost, by 52 to 52—a tie vote.

The question then recurred on the original resolution of Mr. H. BAKER, which was tabled by ayes 61, nays 42.

Mr. HALL next moved that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH be elected Speaker.

Mr. WAGER moved that every person but the members, reporters and officers be excluded from the bar

At this time the crowding of the lobby was immense. A warm debate now sprung up.

Mr. H. BAKER opposed Mr. WAGER'S motion, and moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Mr. HALL'S resolution electing Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH was then lost, by ayes 50, nays 54.

Mr. LYNCH, of New-York, then endeavored to change the programme by moving that JOHN J. REILLY be declared elected Clerk. He did this to test the honesty of Mr. BAKER, who had indorsed Mr. REILLY at the morning session.

Mr. BAKER said he had offered to vote for Mr. REILLY in connection with Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, and would do so still.

Mr. CASE moved to amend by providing three sessions a day until an organization was effected, when the whole subject was tabled.

During this discussion much figuring had been going on, and evidently something was planning.

Mr. LANNING moved that another vote be taken for Speaker, and a plurality elect.

After an ineffectual effort to lay this on the table, Mr. MCINTOSH moved to amend by making Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, Speaker, and CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk.

Intense excitement prevailed during the vote on this resolution, for it became evident that the Republicans generally had decided since the morning to support it.

The vote resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Adams Becker and C. Boughton, Americans, and the balance Republicans—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Batcheller, Horton, Law, D. Miller and Russell, Americans; Lewis, Republican, and the balance Democrats—62.

Lost by a tie vote.

Much warmth of feeling was manifested during this test, and at the close another spirited skirmish on the plurality rule occurred, pending which an effort was set on foot to reconsider the last vote.

This getting noised about, a sudden motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed, and the House adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The lobbies were densely packed during the session.

The late Tornado at New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

New-Orleans papers of the 16th inst. are to hand, by the arrival of the mail as late as due. They contain the details of the late storm of wind that passed over that city. The tornado was of about five minutes' duration, and came from the southwest. The shipping and steamboats suffered immense damage, and many lives were lost. The extent of damage in the interior by the storm had not been learned.

Fire in a School-Building at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

Yesterday afternoon one of the female teachers in the Chapman School, East Boston, discovered a fire in the cellar of the building, kindled from the furnace, and with great presence of mind privately informed the several teachers in the building. The scholars in the eight rooms were dismissed, and orderly left the building without knowing the cause. Soon after and before the two remaining rooms could be cleared, the alarm was given, but the teachers stationed themselves at the doors and prevented a rush, and passed all the scholars out safely. There were ten teachers and five hundred children in the building. The fire was confined to the basement and was extinguished without serious damage.

The Cahawba at New-Orleans—The Empire City and Many Other Vessels Aground.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 22.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York 12th inst., *viâ* Havana 18th, arrived at a late hour last night, having been detained for twelve hours at the Southwest Pass, where several vessels are aground, blocking up the channel.

The steamship *Empire City*, which left this city on Wednesday morning for Havana and New-York, is among the vessels aground at the Pass.

The *Cahawba* brings no news of importance from Havana.

Burning of the St. Cloud Hotel.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Friday, Jan. 22.

The St. Cloud Hotel was destroyed here, last night, by fire. Loss estimated at $100,000. Insured for $80,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 22.

At the election on the 4th inst., the majority against the Lecompton Constitution was 10,226.

A Burglar Shot by a Policeman.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 22.

A policeman shot a burglar named G. MCGUIRE, whom he caught this morning robbing a store on Gay-street, in this city. The wound is not mortal,

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

No. 65.—John McGavock *vs.* Peter W. Woodliff—Motion to dismiss argued.

No. 42.—Argument continued for defendant, and concluded for plaintiff.

Death of Judge Kinnicutt.

WORCESTER, Friday, Jan. 22.

THOMAS KINNICUTT, Judge of Probate in this county and President of the Central Bank, died of apoplexy at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Jan. 22.

The Provincial Parliament is announced to meet on the 25th of February.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 22—2 P. M.

THERMOMETER—In the shade, 36.50° Fahr.
BAROMETER—30.51 set fair.
WIND—N. E by N.; light breeze.
SKY—Cloudless.
NEW-YORK, 6 P. M.—Clear and cool. Therm. 30°.
NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer, 24°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FRIDAY FORENOON, Jan. 22.

BANGOR, 8:30 A. M.—Pleasant; wind northeast. Thermometer 12°.
CALAIS, 9 A. M.—Fresh and clear; wind northwest. Thermometer, zero.
EASTPORT, 9 A. M.—Clear and cold; wind northwest. Thermometer, zero.
PORTLAND, 9 A. M.—Clear; wind north; Ther. 12°.
ST. JOHN, 9 A. M.—Clear; very cold; wind northwest. Thermometer 10°.
NEW-YORK.—Noon. Clear; wind north. Thermometer 36°.
HALIFAX.—10 A. M. Stormy; wind north. Thermometer 14°.
YARMOUTH.—10 A. M. Clear; wind north. Thermometer 12°.
CHARLOTTEVILLE.—9 A. M. Cold snow-storm; wind north. Thermometer 14°.
SACKVILLE.—9 A. M. Clear; wind north-northwest. Thermometer 6° below zero.
FON DU LAC—Cloudy. Thermometer 36°.
PORTAGE CITY—Cloudy. Thermometer 32°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Cloudy. Thermometer 23°.
BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Clear; wind northwest. Thermometer 33°.
FULTON, Ill.—Clear; wind southeast. Therm. 28°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 32°.
ST. LOUIS.—Clear; wind southeast. Therm. 46°.
JANESVILLE, Wis.—Clear; wind southeast. Thermometer 32°.
CHICAGO—Clear, warm weather. Thermometer 42°.
PHILADELPHIA—Clear; wind northeast. Therm. 40°.
TOLEDO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 28°.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Clear. Thermometer 40°.
CINCINNATI.—Clear. Thermometer 36°.
LOUISVILLE. Foggy. Thermometer 40°.
COLUMBUS.—Clear. Thermometer 32°.
BUFFALO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 21°.
CLEVELAND.—Cloudy; wind southwest.
PITTSBURG.—Foggy. Thermometer 30°.
TORONTO, C. W.—Warm and bright; wind east.
MONTREAL.—Clear. Thermometer 6° below zero.
DETROIT.—Hazy. Thermometer 32°.
MILWAUKEE.—Clear. Thermometer 35°.

FRIDAY EVENING—6 P. M.

WASHINGTON.—Clear and pleasant. Ther. 45°.
DUNKIRK.—Clear and cold. Wind northeast.
HORNELLSVILLE.—Pleasant. Wind northwest. Thermometer 38°.
ELMIRA.—Pleasant. Wind north. Ther. 35°.
FORT JERVIS.—Mild and pleasant.
NEWBURG.—Clear. Wind north. Ther. 25°.
CLARK'S SUMMIT, Pa.—Clear and cold. Ther. 30°.
ITHACA.—Clear. Ther. 30°.
BUFFALO.—Weather clear and mild. Ther. 23°.
ROCHESTER.—Clear and cold. Wind east. Ther. 19°.
SYRACUSE.—Clear and cold. Wind northeast.
AUBURN.—Clear. Wind northeast. Ther. 20°.
UTICA.—Clear. Wind east. Ther. 20.
SCHENECTADY.—Clear. Wind north. Ther. 13°.
ALBANY.—Cold. Thermometer 17°.
TROY.—Wind north. Thermometer 14°.
BANGOR, ME.—Clear. Wind northwest. Ther. 18°.
CALAIS, ME.—Clear. Wind north. Ther. zero.
PORTLAND, ME.—Wind northeast. Clear. Thermometer 15°.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Clear. Wind northwest. Thermometer 10°.
SACKVILLE.—Wind northwest. Clear. Thermometer 8° below zero.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—Very clear and cold. Wind northwest.
BOSTON—Clear. Wind north. Thermometer 22°.
TORONTO, C. W.—Cold, with appearance of snow.
SANDY HOOK, 9 P. M.—Wind northwest and blowing fresh. Thermometer, 29°.
BALTIMORE.—The weather during the day was mild and delightful. This evening it is cold, with indications of snow.

Mrs. Cora Hatch on Spirits.

MRS. CORA HATCH made her appearance at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening, to speak on any topic relating to Spirit life which might be selected by the audience. The audience was large, intelligent and attentive. A Committee, selected for the purpose, propounded the following as the text for MRS. HATCH: "We desire a detailed account of the scenery, amusements and employments of the angels." The lady went into her trance, and spoke for an hour and a half, in an exceedingly transcendental style at the start, and more practically towards the end. She defined the constitution of society in Heaven, or Spirit-land, and gave her hearers warning that their condition out of the body depended altogether upon their behavior while in it.

The Spirit-land or Heaven she pictured as a series of worlds, wherein the sympathies of minds find their precise level; where the mind that gravitates towards gross materialism on earth finds itself associated spiritually with minds of the same bent; where the artist finds a region of beauty, such as he pictures to himself here; where MOZART, BEETHOVEN, HANDEL and HAYDN, and all creators of harmony, find their own class of associates, all musical and harmonious; and where the classes of intellect find their congenial spirits, with whom they associate eternally. Moreover, the spirits walk the earth. The drunkard, whose idea of pleasure is the orgie of the Five Points, is quite as degraded hereafter as here. His spirit, according to MRS. H., is as a worm crawling about upon the city's paving stones; the lowest stage of spiritual life, as he was the worst type of physical degradation. Heaven has beauties that are visible only to the more refined intelligences. It has scenery, rivers full of precious stones, golden skies, things to warm the soul of the poet, and to give the artist a perpetual feast. So all good men, who follow truth, justice and love, find boundless sources of enjoyment. Yet the means of reaching these highest and happiest localities, where the poet, the artist and all good men go, lie within the reach of every individual. We who are in the body have the power to fix our degree of approach to this supernal bliss, by living holily and truthfully, so long as the corporeal body holds together.

MRS. HATCH wound up with a solemn exhortation to live with a view to future elevation. She then paused, and after a moment or two, requested to know if her exposition had been satisfactory? There were some disbelievers in the seats who were *not* satisfied. One old gentleman desired to know if amusements existed in the spirit-land? MRS. HATCH replied that she had tried to answer this question;—she could say no more than she had already uttered. The amusements of the next world consist of the pleasures each mind finds to its taste here. Somebody had suggested to her that Young America might pine for fast horses. The amusements of such would be few. "Fast" young men would find in the spirit-world that their "fast" practices in the flesh would come up before them altogether two fast to be thoroughly enjoyable. They would be ready to find their amusement in anything else but "fast" life. In short, this class of persons were incontinently consigned to a place, the view of which was a reminder of the conventional Hades. Pure intelligences, however, would find abundant amusements.

Thereupon, a practical gentleman, with a disbelieving physiognomy, inquired touching the employments, other than amusement, of the angels. On this point, the lady was unable to give any satisfactory information. She averred, however, that in the higher spheres of the spirit-land there is no idleness and no longing for that which is not. Other inquiries were invited, but none came; the lady offered an invocation to "The Spirit of Divinity," and with a touch from the finger of Mr. HATCH came out of her trance, seated herself in the rear of the platform, and passed her hand over her eyes after her customary manner, and was again MRS. HATCH in her own proper person.

The Supposed Wife Murder in Greene-street—More Mystery.

About two weeks ago, it will be remembered, we noted the mysterious disappearance and supposed murder of the wife of a man named ALEXANDER LEON MARIE, a jeweler, lately residing at No. 165 Greene-street. MARIE, it will be recollected, gave out that his wife had gone to Havana and died there of yellow fever. The story was, however, discredited, and the Police called in, who thoroughly searched the premises, made excavations in the cellar and privies, but could find nothing to warrant the husband's detention. He was permitted to go at large, and has since disappeared. Since the disappearance of MARIE, M. REDEAUX, the father of his wife, has published a statement denying her alleged death at Havana. The following statement, published in yesterday's Brooklyn *Times*, adds farther to the mystery of the case. Mr. ROBERT BOYLE, jeweler, residing in Lee-avenue, near Wilson-street, is given as the authority:

MR. BOYLE states that some months ago he worked in Lispenard-street, in the same building as MARIE. They were thrown together considerably, and he necessarily became well acquainted both with MARIE and his wife. In October MARIE removed to Greene-street, and BOYLE, calling on him one day, and remarking the absence of MRS. MARIE, was told by her husband that she had gone to Pennsylvania to see her relations. BOYLE mentioned this to his wife on going home, and MRS. BOYLE, who was acquainted with MRS. MARIE, insisted that the latter had no relatives in Pennsylvania. On this first visit of BOYLE to MARIE after the disappearance of the latter's wife, BOYLE noticed that MARIE'S behavior was very strange and unaccountable. During the visit he had occasion to go into the yard, where there were two privies. MARIE shouted to him to go into the smaller one. While there he heard MARIE go into the larger one and also heard some one in there cleaning and scraping; heard MARIE say to this person that it was all right. MARIE waited till BOYLE had come out, and then went into the house with him. On his next visit to MARIE'S house, which was in December, BOYLE remarked to MARIE that his wife could not have gone to Pennsylvania, as MRS. BOYLE was certain she had no relatives there; MARIE replied that he was mistaken in mentioning Pennsylvania, he should have said Cuba. He said he had heard from his wife since she had been in Cuba, and she had signified her intention of returning by the last steamer; he added that he was in great concern because she had not arrived. His suspicions being aroused by the strangeness of MARIE'S conduct and demeanor, BOYLE retired into the yard, and this time went into the larger privy. He saw dark stains, as if of blood, on the seat; and on the door was a mark of bloody fingers, traceable still through a coat of whitewash which had been laid over it. When he came out and entered the house, MARIE asked him—"Did you smell anything strange down there?" BOYLE was afraid to say that he did, MARIE'S appearance was so threatening and excited, though the fact was that he smelt a most horrible stench; he simply replied that he noticed nothing particular. Here MARIE'S demeanor became still more strange; his eyes rolled wildly, and he exclaimed that "he had spent $4 50 in whitewashing and painting to remove those marks, and they were yet there as plain as ever." After this MARIE pressed BOYLE to partake of some coffee before leaving; but being fearful of being poisoned, he declined, and embraced the first opportunity to leave the house. Feeling it his duty to make deposition of these facts, he called on Mr. REDEAUX, the father of Mrs. MARIE, who, after hearing his statement, was convinced that his daughter had met with foul play at the hands of her husband. Mr. REDEAUX, therefore, accompanied Mr. BOYLE before Justice DAWSON, who, after listening to the statement, advised them to apply to the Recorder for a *habeas corpus* to search for the body of the woman. They applied to the Recorder, procured the *habeas corpus*, and the police were directed to search the premises. This occurred just at the holidays, and the police not only postponed the duty until the holidays had expired, but were indiscreet enough to let it reach MARIE'S ears that the premises were to be searched. The consequence was, that when the police came and had the privy emptied, there was found in it nothing but three or four feet of Croton water. MARIE soon after disappeared, and thus the matter stands.

Appeal for the Destitute Poor.

No. 386 Broome-street, Friday, Jan. 22.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is now a month since I made an appeal in behalf of the poor of our City through your columns. There was an immediate response, which has enabled us to feed many a hungry family, and until now I have not been out of bread for the poor. But to-day I have not been able to supply all the needy with bread, nor shall I be to-morrow without some aid from those who are truly benevolent.

We have given out six hundred loaves of bread the past month to families in great need. We have purchased shoes and clothes for several needy children and sent them to school; also for grown persons. Some are saved from great distress, and one family from starvation.

The following incident will illustrate the need of these efforts. On Thursday evening, Jan. 9, my attention was directed to a case of very great affliction and suffering in Waverley place, No. —, a widow with two small children, both of them sick with typhoid fever. This woman was the widow of a sea captain. For two years she had supported herself and children with her needle—

LIFE OF DR. KANE.

Biography of Elisha Kent Kane, by William Elder. Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia.

The anxiously-anticipated *Biography of Dr. Kane* has at last made its appearance, and the heart of the reading world will throb gratefully towards its author for the authentic and loving story of our Arctic explorer. Doctor ELDER has a special genius for biographical writing, as he abundantly proved in his sketch of General OGLE, and it was a most fortunate circumstance that he was selected to perform the task which he has so satisfactorily fulfilled in the *Biography of Elisha Kent Kane*. He says, most justly:

"I think I have not dilated my narrative with anything, except my own personality—for which I respectfully refuse to offer either apology or justification."

The biographer, like the portrait-painter, must necessarily infuse himself into his work, and it depends upon himself whether his subject suffers in consequence. A mean artist could not paint the portrait of a hero, and none but a writer of kindred nature could have properly written a biography of so noble a character as Doctor KANE. The biographer in this case is as unlike his subject as possible, except in that integrity of intellect and love of truth which are becoming alarmingly rare among literary men. The public care more for the splendors of diction than veracity of statement or correctness of principle, and those who cater for the public taste must adapt their works to the popular demand. Doctor ELDER had other qualifications for his task: he knew the subject of his work thoroughly, had enjoyed his friendship, and loved him ardently. But he never permits his personal feelings to obtrude themselves, and there were no blemishes in the character or career of his subject which required the obliterating hand of friendship to suppress. He says what few biographers could say:

"Bless the memory of the man for the the happiness I have this day in declaring, that I have not been obliged to suppress a letter or a line for the sake of his fame."

There is nothing more creditable to the character of Dr. KANE in all the story of his life, than this frank and simple declaration of his biographer. The only fault we have to find with him is for not giving more copious extracts from the correspondence of Dr. KANE, for it is in the private and unstudied letters of such men that we can best discover their real characters.

Dr. KANE was born in Philadelphia, on the 3d February, 1820, in Walnut-street, between Seventh and Eighth. His father, Judge KANE, is well known, and his American ancestry, who were at least a century in the New World, comprised the four great stocks of which the majority of our people are composed. They were Irish, Low Dutch, English, and Scotch, and they belonged to the Episcopalians, Dutch Reformed, Quakers and Presbyterians.

The combinations were of the best possible elements, but it does not appear that either of them manifested a predominance in the character of the man. He was simply an American. He was a slight, frail child, quick, bold, active, impatient of restraint, and greatly averse to regular studies. There was nothing remarkable in his boyhood, and his parents, it seems, did not anticipate any greatness for their eldest child. He soon manifested a love of enterprise, and delighted in accomplishing feats of difficulty and danger for the mere pleasure of accomplishing them. His biographer says he earned the character of a bad boy, because he was a brave one, and would not pocket an affront from anybody. His first notable exploit, which seemed to indicate his future achievements, was a successful attempt to make the ascent of a tall kitchen chimney, which rose temptingly above the roof sixteen feet high. He had made up his mind that he would seat himself upon the top of this towering pile, and, in order to accomplish his purpose, he persuaded his younger brother TOM to assist him. After the family were a-bed and asleep, he got out upon the roof, and by the aid of a clothes-line which he had secreted for the purpose, he succeeded in accomplishing the aim of his ambition at the imminent risk of breaking his neck; and having seated himself on the chimney top he went back to bed. He was then ten years old, and like the similar feat related of Lord NELSON, it indicated only a boldness of character which might in time ripen into a hero or a burglar. Up to his thirteenth year he was an unpromising schoolboy, and, according to the testimony of the family physician, "he manifested no extraordinary love of learning." He had an extraordinary love for learning, however, though it was not noticed, because it was manifested in a direction different from what his teachers desired; and he was called refractory because he would not seem to consent when he did not mean to obey. He would only study according to his own inclinations, and refused to be driven where he did not wish to go. He was fond of chemistry, geology, and geographical explorations, and delighted in all kinds of field sports; he had a partiality for sketching and whittling, and was fascinated by dogs and horses. But he hated classical studies, and took genially and fondly to *Robinson Crusoe* and *Pilgrim's Progress*. At the age of sixteen he began to be sensible of his deficiencies in study, and set himself resolutely to make amends for his neglect of the classics; his father intended him for a civil engineer, and he had given more attention to mathematics than to his other studies, so that when he was taken to New-Haven for the purpose of being entered at Yale, he was found not to be sufficiently prepared for college, and that he would be compelled to devote himself to another year of preparatory study. So it was determined that he should enter at the University of Virginia, where a greater freedom was permitted. He remained here a year and a half, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in chemistry, having also made considerable progress in Latin and Greek. But the symptoms of the disease which at last proved fatal, and which had first manifested itself at New-Haven, now assumed so alarming a form that his father had to carry him home in a blanket. For a long time his life was despaired of by his family, and when he recovered it was only to be informed that he might at any moment fall as suddenly as from a musket-shot. He was now in his eighteenth year, and about to commence the serious business of life with the knowledge that he had in his system a fatal disease which might suddenly terminate his earthly career at a moment's warning, and which was sure to be always a source of pain and suffering. His father said to him, "ELISHA, if you must die, die in the harness," and he resolved to act in conformity with the advice, which was, in reality, a matter of necessity, for inaction was more injurious to him than constant exposure to dangers, and he found that the only way to combat with his enemy was to keep himself incessantly employed. There is the best authority for the opinion, according to his biographer, that his ailments had always in them a preponderating character of neuropathic disturbance. Even when he was comparatively free from the acute form of rheumatic disorder his nerves were tingling and rioting with irritation. But in the midst of this nervous rioting he was always heroically calm, sedate, serious and thoughtful. His friends believing that his disease rendered him unfit for the profession of an engineer, he yielded to their suggestions and began the study of medicine. In his twenty-first year he was elected Resident Physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Blockley. He attended strictly to his duties for six months, while he was laboring under so severe an attack of cardiac disease as to be unable to sleep in a horizontal position, and he never closed his eyes at night without the feeling that the chances were against his ever opening them again in this world. The consciousness of his physical condition must have weighed heavily upon his ardent nature; but it never interfered in the least degree with the performance of his duties. On one occasion, when he was going the rounds of the hospital with Dr. MCPHEETERS, they encountered a wretched cripple who had been married to a healthy young woman in the house. Looking at the miserable man, his companion asked what he supposed must be the thoughts of the cripple's wife as she reflected that he was her lord and master. "It is to save some lady just such reflections that I have made up my mind never to marry," he replied. While at the Blockley Hospital, he distinguished himself by his inaugural thesis on *Kyestein*, which the faculty of the University requested him to publish, and which attracted attention even among the *savans* of Europe. His father, being satisfied that the routine of a physician's life would be fatal to his son's constitution, obtained for him, without his knowledge, an appointment as a Surgeon in the Navy. He was greatly indisposed to the place, and the position he held on shipboard was always odious to him. His aversion to a sea life amounted to detestation; but he again yielded to his father's wishes, and after his examination prepared himself cheerfully for his new duties.

Now commences the actual career of this remarkable man, and henceforth his life is a succession of wild and romantic adventures, which sound more like the creations of some highly imaginative fictionist than the actual exploits of a slight youth, who, with a mortal disease in his system, has quietly schooled himself to the determination to die in harness. His first appointment to active service was as physician to our Chinese Embassy, when Mr. CUSHING was sent out as Commissioner to China. The Commissioner went out over land, with the design of meeting the frigate at Bombay that was to carry him to Canton, and Doctor KANE embarked in the *Brandywine*, expecting to join him at that port. He sailed in May, 1843, and had the advantage of stopping at Madeira and Rio de Janciro. At the latter place he improved his time by making an ascent of the Eastern Andes, which rear their fantastic forms on the Coast of Brazil. The notes which he made of this exploration were unhappily lost while he was traveling on the Nile. On the voyage from Rio to Bombay he employed himself assiduously in the study of navigation and modern languages, and Mr. CUSHING not having arrived when the *Brandywine* reached the latter port, he directly began to visit the caves of Elephanta, and every other object of interest in the neighborhood, and then started on an elephant hunt in the island of Ceylon. The frigate, with the Commissioner and his suite, arrived at Canton in July, 1844, and impatient at the tedious progress of Chinese diplomacy, he obtained leave of absence from Mr. CUSHING, and started to make an exploration of the Philippine Islands. He traversed the largest of the group, Luconia, from Manila across to its Pacific coast, and, at great hazards and imminent perils, he made the descent of the crater of the Tael—a feat which but one European had ever attempted, and he without success. This feat very nearly cost him his life—first, by the poisonous gases he inhaled; and secondly, from the attacks of the wild natives, who were outraged by his sacrilegious invasion of the residence of their Diety. After the departure of the embassy, he remained at Canton to establish himself as a physician; but, at the end of six months, he was struck down with the rice fever, and came near dying, but he recovered after a long illness, and left Whampoa for Singapore, in company with a young Englishman, intending to make the overland journey for Europe; and while *en route*, he visited Borneo and Sumatra, and crossing over to the Indian Peninsula, he made the ascent of the Himalaya Mountains. Arriving in Calcutta about the time the great DWAKANOTH TAGORE was preparing to start on his visit to England, he joined the *suite* of the princely East Indian, and having visited Persia and Syria, parted from him at Alexandria, whence he visited Thebes and the Pyramids, and, in the course of his wanderings, formed the acquaintance of Professor LEPSIUS. Here again he twice narrowly escaped with his life—once in a skirmish with the Bedouins, in which he was wounded in the leg, and then from an attack of the plague. After six months of travel, he determined to return to Manila, and establish himself as a physician, but failing to obtain permission from the Spanish authorities, he bent his steps homeward through Italy, France, and England. At home once more, in 1846 he hired a house, and made preparations for settling down in his native city as a physician. He had never been commissioned as a surgeon in the Navy, and thoroughly detesting the rules of the service, he would have resigned his post, but the country was on the verge of war with Mexico, and he could not, in honor, abandon it just as there was a chance of his services being needed; three weeks before war was declared, he was ordered to the frigate *United States*, bound for the coast of Africa. He cheerfully obeyed the summons, and after visiting the King of Dahomey, he was attacked with the coast fever, and was again brought to death's door; being completely prostrated, he returned home invalided, and never wholly recovered from this disease. But the Mexican War was not at an end, and he panted for an opportunity to distinguish himself in his country's service, still determined to die in harness. He applied to the President for an appointment as an Army Surgeon, and was dispatched to Mexico with orders for the Commander-in-Chief. On his passage to Vera Cruz, he narrowly escaped a watery grave on board the rickety little steamer *Fashion*, which has since been rendered famous by the fillibuster, WALKER, and after landing at his port of destination, he started immediately for the capital, with an escort composed of a company of contra-guerillas, commanded by the infamous DOMINGUEZ, and while on this journey, he distinguished himself by his valor and chivalric conduct in the encounter between his escort and the Mexican guerillas, among whom were Gen. GAONA and his son, whose lives, together with those of four other officers, he was the means of saving; and, on his return, received the complimentary present of a sword from his fellow-townsmen. He suffered terribly while in Mexico, from fever, exposure, and the effects of a lance wound which he received in the affair with the guerillas. On his return home, after the war was ended, he was sent to the Mediterranean in the store-ship *Supply*, and, while on this voyage, was seized with an attack of tetanus, the most terrible of all disorders, when, to use his own expression, his body felt as though it were composed of fiddle-strings, and a host of devils were tuning him up. He had not the faintest hope of recovering from this disorder, but he did, and returned to Norfolk, not quite dead, in September, 1849. After a brief rest at home, he was again ordered on duty on the Coast Survey, and in the Spring succeeding he was luxuriating among Cherokee roses and blooming magnolias in the perfume-laden atmosphere of Florida; and on the 12th of May, while bathing in the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, he was suddenly startled by a brief missive from Washington, ordering him to proceed at once to New-York to join the Arctic Expedition in search of the long-lost FRANKLIN. In seven and a half days from that date he had left the port of New-York, and was proceeding on the voyage which has given immortality to his name. The rest of his story is too well known to need recapitulation.

The commander of the expedition, Lieutenant DE HAVEN, had never even heard of Doctor KANE until they met for the first time in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, the day before they set sail, and he confesses that when he took the measure of the man upon whom the health of himself and crew must depend, he felt a misgiving that he was not the right man for the place, and if there had been time he would have requested the Department to exchange him for some more promising person. But there was not time, and he made up his mind to send the feeble-looking little doctor back as soon as he got to Greenland, if he should hold out so long. The Doctor was as usual sea-sick, and when they touched at Whale-fish Island, after having been thirty-one days at sea, an English transport-ship was found there, and Capt. DE HAVEN benevolently proposed to send the Doctor home as an invalid. The Doctor looked at the commanding officer in blank dismay, and firmly said, "I won't go," and DE HAVEN soon learned the mistake he had made in estimating the character of his physician. He returned from this memorable expedition in May, 1851, after an absence of sixteen months, nine of which he had been ice-locked in the Arctic Ocean. Yet the hardest and most difficult part of the expedition he had to accomplish, after his return, in writing the history of it. As Dr. LIVINGSTONE has said he would rather make another journey across the Continent of Africa than write another book of travels, so did Dr. KANE feel when he sat down to his literary labor. There was nothing in it to brace up his nerves, and test his powers of endurance and that indomitable faculty of overcoming difficulties which seemed essential to his existence. His book completed, he at once set himself to work to organize the second expedition, which he was so eager to command, and all his energies were bent upon raising the requisite funds to pay for the necessary equipments. The labors and anxieties he underwent while making his preparations for his second Arctic voyage were hardly less trying to him than the dangers he encountered while absent on that perilous expedition; but his plans were at last completed, and, though he was still suffering from debilitating illness, he was as full of eagerness and enthusiasm when he left, on the 31st of May, 1853, on that ever-memorable voyage, as a young boy going on an excursion for pleasure. We can give no word to his exploits while on this expedition; he returned to New-York on the 11th of October, 1855, after an absence of thirty months, and the news of his arrival caused a pulsation of delight throughout the civilized world. Honors and greetings awaited him on both sides of the Atlantic, but his health was fast failing him, and when he left New-York for England, hoping to be strengthened by the journey, he said to Mrs. GRINNELL, on taking leave of her, that he was not sure of soon returning to her again. He grew worse in England, and on the 17th of November, 1856, left there for Havana, where he arrived on the 25th of the following month, growing all the time weaker, and on the 16th of February his earthly career was closed.

Doctor KANE was in the best sense of the term a Christian gentleman; and his biographer, who has had such ample opportunity for knowing him thoroughly, pays him the highest tribute he could, in saying:

"May I not well be glad that nothing has discovered itself, in all this scrutiny of the character and conduct of my subject, which could affect my regard for him, or leave me with a shade of doubt or discomfort, after all I have said of him?"

How few biographers could have honestly written thus, after investigating the career, and examining the papers of their subject.

Dr. ELDER describes him accurately. He was five feet six inches in height, and in his best health weighed about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. His complexion was fair, and his hair and eyes of dark chestnut color. His eyes were dark grey, but lustrous, with a wild light, when his feelings were excited, and when he was in the torrent-tide of enraptured action, "the light beamed from them like flashing scimetars, and in an impassioned moment they gleamed frightfully." "In company, when the talk ran glib, and everybody would be heard, he was silent, but terse and elastic as a steel spring under pressure. He had a way of looking attentive, docile, and as interested as a child's fresh wonder; but no one would mistake the expression for the admiration of inexperience or incapacity; yet it cheated many a talker into a self-complaisance that lost him the opportunity of learning something of the man he wanted to know." "Idle curiosity never made anything of him, and he did nothing at gossip; but inquiry with an aim was never disappointed." His biographer asked him once, after his return from his last Arctic expedition, "for the best proved instance that he knew of the soul's power over the body—an instance that might push the hard-baked philosophy of materialism to the consciousness of its own idiocy." He paused a moment, and then said, with a spring, "The soul can lift the body out of its boots, Sir. When our Captain was dying,—I say dying, I have seen scurvy enough to know,—every old scar in his body was a running ulcer. If conscience festers under its wounds correspondingly, hell is not hard to understand. I never saw a case so bad that either lived or died. Men die of it usually long before they are so ill as he was. There was trouble aboard; there might be mutiny. So soon as the breath was out of his body we might be at each others' throats. I felt that he owed even the repose of dying to the service. I went down to his bunk, and shouted in his ear, 'Mutiny, Captain, Mutiny!' He shook off the cadaveric stupor: 'Set me up,' he said, 'and order these fellows before me.' He heard the complaint, ordered punishment, and from that hour convalesced. Keep that man awake with danger, and he wouldn't die of anything until his duty was done."

The portrait attached to the biography does not give, by any means, a flattering representation of Doctor KANE; it has none of the vivacity of his noble countenance, and, indeed, no drawing in black and white could do so, so much of his intellectual life being expressed in color. The best portrait of him that we have seen is one by FAGNANI, an Italian artist residing in New-York, to whom he sat just before leaving on his last voyage to Europe, and which still remains, we believe, in the possession of the painter.

The Biography of Dr. KANE was specially intended, its author tells us, for the instruction of his young countrymen, and we next take up the history of a kindred hero, written with the same laudable object. Mr. GEORGE CANNING HILL has written a biography of Captain JOHN SMITH, whose personal character, and heroic adventures, bear a considerable resemblance to those of our famous Arctic explorer. Mr. HILL has treated his subject in an admirable manner, condensing all the stirring incidents of the romantic career of his renowned hero, yet giving the particulars of his life with sufficient fullness to preserve the picturesqueness and romance which belong to it. We infer from the preface that this volume is the first of a series intended to furnish from history examples of "true manhood, lofty purpose and persevering effort," for the benefit of youthful readers. The preface is a most commendable one, and the author may be congratulated on his happy beginning.

The HARPERS have republished the third volume of ARTHUR HELPS' *Spanish Conquest in America, and its relation to the History of Slavery and to the Government of Colonies*. The present volume of this important and valuable work ends with the death of ATAHUALPA, the last of the Incas, and the author says, "There are, unfortunately, no more New Worlds to conquer." But the whole of that world which was conquered by the Spanish race remains to be conquered by those who will know better how to deal with the land and the people they subjugate. The Spaniards not only conquered but destroyed, and there is not a province inhabited by them which is not poorer and more debased than it was when they first came like a deadly pestilence upon it, and the so-called nations which they founded are "like burnt-out stars, drifting along, hideous and purposeless, amid the full and shining orbs which still remain to adorn and vivify the universe." Not the least interesting chapter of the present volume is that which relates to the discovery of Nicaragua, and it is very remarkable that its early history should bear so close a resemblance to its present condition. Mr. HELPS applies almost the same words to it which would be necessary to use in writing of that distracted country now. He says "Nicaragua was the battle-field of so many pretensions; it illustrates so completely the views and errors of the Spanish Government, and the Spanish adventurers; its history is so much interwoven with that of Guatemala, Honduras, and even of New Spain, that some attempt must be made to bring before the reader the principal events connected with its discovery," &c. The author makes a very remarkable statement respecting the manner in which his history has been composed. He says that with the exception of the historical fragment of MUNOS, and the biographies of QUINTANCE, he has not read thirty pages of all that has been written by modern writers on the subject of the Spanish Conquest.

We had imagined that the literature of Slavery, at least stories of slave life, had about come to an end, and that the reading public had been surfeited with the sufferings of Uncle Toms and the trials of Aunt Hannahs. But, whether the reading world had tired of slave novels or not, we should have supposed that the writers of such literature would have tired of producing it. There were a hundred failures to one success. Authors ought long since to have learned that when the public had been particularly pleased with one book, it does not want another one exactly like it. But this is a piece of practical wisdom which publishers ought to possess, if writers do not. The crop of slave-narratives has not yet been all gathered. We have a bulky, blue-covered, and well-printed volume of 430 pages, from H. DAYTON, professing to give the life of an American slave, written in the plainest style, and with the appearance of entire fidelity to nature and fact, so far as they could be remembered. The preface states that it is "true in every particular," and that respectable citizens can vouch for it. We have no doubt of it. But the truth of a book must be felt by the reader, and not vouched for by respectable citizens. The only vouchers that are worth anything in such a case are the convictions of the reader. If they be lacking, there can be no compensation for them. We are not aware that Mrs. STOWE put any facts into *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, but every reader felt the truth of her narrative. In the volume before us there are a great many harrowing details of the cruelties of slave life, but they are unrelieved by any of the lights which are necessary to give interest and picturesqueness to so dark and dismal a subject.

There is so wide a difference between the American and the German mind that it by no means follows that a book which is popular with our people will be popular with the other; yet the elements of interest in works of fiction are universal, they touch on chords that are common to all intelligent beings, and it may be safely assumed, therefore, that a popular nove will be popular all the world over, let it relate to what people it may. Certainly there is no book more fascinating to English readers than the *Arabian Nights*; the *Vicar of Wakefield* is enjoyed all the world over; the *Sorrows of Werter* have had the tribute of tears paid to its merits in this country as well as in Germany. Miss BREMER has delighted more readers in the New World than in her native Sweden, and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is read in modern Greek by the Athenians. We may be sure, then, that the most popular German novel of modern times, which has run through six editions in two years, though the price of it was so enormous as six dollars a copy, cannot fail to be popular with us. This fortunate book is entitled *Debit and Credit*, (*Soll und Haben.*) The English translation, which has been published by the HARPERS, has been praised for its fidelity by Chevalier BUNSEN, who also contributes a preface, explaining the purpose of the author, GUSTAV FREYTAG, and giving some exceedingly sound and sensible criticisms on novels in general. The Chevalier BUNSEN says that though *Debit and Credit* is a pure work of fiction, and not written for a "purpose," either political or social, it exhibits, nevertheless, more strikingly than any other work, some highly important social facts in relation to Germany, which are more generally felt than understood. It reveals a state of the relations of the higher and of the middle classes of society, in the eastern provinces of Prussia, and the adjacent German and Sclavonic countries, which are evidently connected with a general social movement, proceeding from irresistible realities, and, in the main, independent of local circumstances and political events. But it will not be for such causes that this admirable novel of German life will be read here, but for the intrinsic merits of the narrative, and the interest excited by the well-developed and entertaining characters that compose its *dramatis personæ*.

We have received from the publishers, HUNT & SON, of Philadelphia, *A Compendium of the Principles of Elocution on the Basis of Dr. Rush's Philosophy of the Human Voice*, by SAMUEL R. GUMMERE; attached to the compendium is a well-selected series of reading exercises from standard English authors.

We have from E. NASH, a publisher in Auburn, a very compact, and apparently good book on the subject of the horse, compiled by himself, and entitled, *The Farmers' Practical Horse-Farriery*.

The last nine volumes of the *British Poets* of the elegant series published by LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, contain *The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*, with a memoir of the author and a portrait—uniform with the series of ninety-six volumes, now out—edited by Prof. CHILD, of Harvard University. In this edition the Poems of SCOTT are reprinted from the standard edition of CADELL. But they are differently arranged, and the editor has inserted several of the pieces which were first given to the world in LOCKHART'S biography of the poet, but which have not been heretofore published in the collection of his poems. And he has also, very wisely, we think, included the metrical composition from the author's novels and romances, so that this may be called the complete collection of his poetical works. "Marmion" and the "Lady of the Lake" are not read and quoted so much as they were thirty years ago; but they have taken their place among British classics, and will continue to be read while the love of poetry and romance exists in the human breast.

We have from Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS two more volumes of their Household edition of the romances of the great novelist, comprising the ABBOT.

Suspending Sentence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Frequently on reading your paper I am astonished at the number of instances in the Criminal Courts in which judgment is "suspended." We have in the case of WOGAN a woeful illustration or this baneful practice—I must acknowledge I am profoundly ignorant of the law on the subject and perhaps I may say happily so—but this morning's report seems scarcely anything else but "*suspensions.*" "*The prisoner's box was full—more charges, if anything, were dismissed than common. They (the cases) were disposed of rapidly and the Court adjourned at 11 o'clock precisely.*" Does it not seem almost a mockery to hold such a Court? and may not prisoners laugh at the thought of coming before such Judges? There seems to be a most unbefitting looseness throughout, especially so in the conversation of "*their Honors*;" for example: Judge OSBORN—*What shall we do with him?—feed him for a couple of months?* Judge STEERS—*Yes, I guess so.* Again, in the case of HENRY BLEIANT, charged with stealing $15 in bills, and a silver watch valued at $20. Judge OSBORN—What shall we do, suspend the sentence? Judge STEERS—Yes. Judge OSBORN—We find him guilty and suspend sentence. (To Judge STEERS)—It won't do much good I guess. Judge STEERS—Don't you think so? Judge OSBORN—No, he's inclined that way I guess.—Here the Judge acts contrary to his own conviction—he finds the prisoner guilty and still suspends judgment, and the man departs to try his luck once again. If any one will take the trouble to read your report in to-day's TIMES, he will be convinced that such a mimicry as this Court of Special Sessions appears to be had better be wiped out entirely, or a radical change should take place in conducting the business. If the latter, prisoners could be made to understand without any "*spasmodic effort of justice*" that crime is punishable, and that the law will be strictly enforced, injudicious testimonials of good character to the contrary, notwithstanding.

JAN. 18, 1858. C. A. G.

My Flora.

A FASHIONABLE PASTORAL.

Tell me, Gentles, have you seen
My FLORA pass this way?
That you may know the Miss I mean,
Her briefly I'll portray.

No bonnet on her head,
But on her neck she wears:
An oyster-shell 'tis said
In size with it compares.
Its shape no eye can brook,
Its use is doubtful, too;
It but imparts a bare-faced look,
And brings much cheek to view.

Her dress may please the Swell
For its swoln exuberance;
She looks a Monster Belle
In such Big Ben expanse.
Those air-tubes filled with gas
Might lift her to the moon;
The small boys mark it as they pass,
And screech out, "Ah Bal-loon!"

A parasol she bears
For ornament, not use;
For comfort gloves she wears
Too tight, and sleeves too loose.
Behind her hangs a hood
Just level with her chin,
An Indian Squaw might find it good
To put a baby in.

Of her hair she shows the roots,
Sham flowers the rest conceal;
And she's crippled by her boots
With the military heel:
Streets off you hear them stalk
Whene'er she ventures out;
And she seems to waddle more than walk,
Her hoops so sway about.

Her figure may be good,
But that no eye can tell;
A mere lay-figure would
Show off her dress as well.
She may have ankles neat,
But they're concealed by skirt,
Which chiefly serves to hide her feet,
And gather up the dirt.

Then, Gentles, have you seen
My FLORA this way come?
She cannot have unnoticed been,
She takes up too much room.—*Punch.*

The Late Auguste Comte.

From the National Intelligencer.

It would seem that the great reformer, who in that capacity, and though without license, bound the marriage ties of others, like a priest or a justice of the peace, did not think himself bound by a like ceremony. He had a wife and chose besides a "companion." Still it was his wife who nursed him when all other aid failed, and saved him from that worst of deaths where the mind dies before the body. For soon after his first publication, the *Systeme de Philosophie Positive*, had appeared, he was deprived of a small income he had heretofore enjoyed, and saw himself compelled to earn a scanty livelihood by teaching classes in mathematics, and by lecturing to his one pupil. It is true that this was no less a man than LAMORICIERE, the great General and Minister at War; others soon joined the young officer, FOURIER, the mathematician, BROUSSAIS, and of foreigners ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. COMTE'S brains were at that time already out of proportion with his physique, and he became the inmate of a mad-house. The eminent ESQUIROL kept him 11 months in a straight-jacket and then sent him home as incurable. His wife, his wedded wife, watched and prayed over him, and in six weeks he was restored. He treated the whole episode most philosophically, as "a crisis of his celebral organs," and all was said. Nearly 30 years later he met his "companion." Her fate was such as to startle even Paris, and to make it wonder for a day. Young, fair, and witty, the daughter of a noble old family, she had given her hand and her wealth to a man who, in a few months, forfeited her love and spent her fortune. The gilding being rubbed off, he was discovered to be a fugitive from justice, a great criminal, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The wi'ow—for such the law declared her to be—consoled herself by pouring her heart's grief into the bosom of the —— public, who read it with avidity in the columns of the *National*. Her terrible fate, she said, had crushed her, but her affections were as warm and as deep as ever. These she gave to COMTE, and COMTE loved her in return with all the warmth of a philosopher. Especially after her death he worshiped her as PETRARCH his LAURA, and left his house but once a week to visit her grave, and there to lecture to his enthusiastic pupils. It was she also who induced him to appear publicly as the apostle of a new religion, the founder of a new creed, which he called the Religion of Humanity. By her side stood two other guardian angels, as he called them, his mother, and the faithful servant who nursed him with a sister's tenderness to the last moment. They must have been good women, for COMTE forgets all his eccentrities and absurdities when he speaks of the rank that woman is to maintain, and the influence she is to exercise, when society shall be reorganized according to his "humane" wishes. His wife he mentions in less exalted manner. During the last years of his life he was supported by his pupils. Having himself fixed his wants at 7,000 francs, his followers and students, fifty-three Frenchmen and twenty-six foreigners, divided the sum among themselves and paid it punctually. His last will was of the same character. He bequeathed to his followers the duty of paying certain annuities, among them one to his adopted daughter and one to his wife. "The whole number of my adherents will continue the annuity of 2,000 francs, so that I may fulfill, to its natural end, the duty which arose in my youth from the only really grave error I have ever committed." A flattering bequest to the inconsolable widow!

COMTE'S PHILOSOPHY.—In England and our own country, COMTE'S works are much read, and his doctrines both studied and taught. The practical tendencies of the Saxon race favor his system; MILL follows his footsteps more faithfully than he seems willing himself to acknowledge, and WILLIAMSON, of the University of London, has adopted much of the mathematical basis of COMTE'S philosophy. More generally still are his theories known and cherished in the United States, where at one time he even hoped to reside. For when, in 1816, the famous Polytechnic School of Paris was closed, there was no more distinguished pupil among the disbanded students than COMTE, and General BERNARD, who then intended to establish a similar institution in Washington, made liberal offers to the promising young man. Our Government, however, refused the necessary funds, and COMTE remained in France. But if he could not come to AMERICA Americans came to him. GEORGE S. HILLIARD, the Boston orator, and clever author of *Six Months in Italy*, professes his doctrines, we are told, while to poor HORACE BINNEY WALLACE, of Philadelphia, COMTE has himself paid a touching tribute in the preface of his last work, (1853.)

THE WESTERN WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—We (Philadelphia *Ledger*) learn that, through the aid of this society, formed during the late prostration to labor, to aid industrious females to obtain employment in the West, over seventy respectable girls and women have been found places in respectable families in the Western towns and villages. Forty or fifty more could be sent, for which the money has been furnished. This society operates differently from the one in New-York, whose course has been freely commented upon in Western papers. Instead of requiring girls to advance money to take them to the West, and then trusting to chance for a place, the society first obtains a place for the girl by a direct application from an individual needing service. The latter advances the money for the girl's passage, and she engages to pay back the advance in service rendered her employer, or out of the wages she receives from him.

THE FILLING-UP OF NEW-YORK HARBOR—DR CASTLE'S LETTER.—In answer to the reasons shown in the *Evening Post* of Wednesday, on the subject of the filling-up of our harbor, there appeared in yesterday's TIMES a letter from Dr. A. C. CASTLE, affirming that the fear was groundless. In proof, he says it is well known that the Buttermilk Channel a few years since was scarcely a streamlet. At the office of G. & E. BLUNT are the original charts belonging to Lord SYDMOUTH, one of which is the Survey of New-York Harbor, by Lieut. JOHN KNIGHT and JOHN HUNTER, of the Royal Navy, in 1762, from which it appears that the depth of this *streamlet* was four fathoms, which the subsequent changes of our harbor have only increased by a single fathom.—*Evening Post.*

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.—We understand that it is in contemplation at the War Department to dispatch Lieutenant-General SCOTT to the Pacific coast with a view of arranging for military operations against the Mormons from that side. This important movement has not, however, at this time, been definitely decided on.

Captain JAMES MCINTOSH, United States Navy, has received preparatory orders for the command of the Home Squadron, of which the steam frigate *Colorado*, now in course of preparation for sea, will be flagship.—*Washington Union.*

The Bayou Macon (La.) *Times*, has an account of a horrible outrage perpetrated in that vicinity—the person of a Mrs. JONES having been violated by a negro man named DOCK, the property of Mr. WILROAD JACKSON. The negro was soon afterwards captured. He was tried, convicted, sentenced, and hung on the 2d inst. In this instance, at least, retributive justice was speedy.

SIXTY NEW YEARS' DAYS AGO.

Is my darling tired already,
Tired of her long day of play?
Draw your little stool beside me,
Smooth this tangled hair away.
Can she put the logs together,
Till they make a cheerful blaze?
Shall her blind old uncle tell her
Something about long past days?

Hark! The wind among the cedars
Waves their white arms to and fro;
I remember how I watched them
Sixty New Years' Days ago:
Then I dreamt a glorious vision
Of great deeds to crown each year;
Sixty New Years' Days have found me
Useless, helpless, blind,—and here!

As I feel my darling stealing
Warm, soft fingers into mine;
Shall I tell her what I fancied
In that strange old dream of mine?
I was kneeling by the window,
Reading how a noble band
With the red cross on their breast-plates,
Went to gain the Holy Land.

While with eager eyes of wonder,
Over the dark page I bent;
Slowly twilight shadows gather'd
Till the letters came and went;
Slowly, till the night was round me,
Then my heart beat loud and fast:
For I felt before I saw it
That a spirit near me passed.

So I raised my eyes, and shining
Where the moon's first ray was bright,
Stood a winged angel-warrior
Clothed and panoplied in light;
So, with Heaven's love upon him,
Stern in calm and resolute will,
Look'd St. Michael, in the cloister;
Does the picture hang there still?

Threefold were the dreams of honor,
That absorb'd my heart and brain;
Threefold crowns the angel promised,
Each one to be bought by pain;
While he spoke, a threefold blessing
Fell upon my soul like rain;

Helper of the poor and suffering;
Victor in a glorious strife;
Singer of a noble poem;
Such the honors of my life.
Ah, that dream! Long years have brought me
Joy and grief as real things;
Yet never touch'd the tender memory
Sweet and solemn that it brings,—
Never quite effaced the feeling
Of those white and shadowing wings.

Ah, I guess, those blue eyes open!
Does my faith too foolish seem?
Yes, my darling, years have taught me,
It was nothing but a dream.
Soon, too soon, the bitter knowledge
Of a fearful trial rose,
Rose to crush my heart, and sternly
Bade my young ambition close.

More and more my eyes were clouded,
Till at last God's glorious light
Pass'd away from me forever,
And I lived and live in night.
Dear, I will not dim your pleasure,
New-Year's should be only gay,
In my night the stars have risen,
And I wait the dawn of day.

Even then I could be happy,
For my brothers' tender care
In their boyish pastimes ever
Made me take, or feel a share.
Philip, even then so thoughtful,
Charles so noble, brave and free:
And your father, little Godfrey,
The most loving of the three.

Philip reason'd down my sorrow,
Charles would laugh my gloom away,
Godfrey's little arms put round me,
Helped me through my dreariest day.
And the promise of my Angel,
Like a star, now bright, now pale,
Hung in the black night above me,
And I felt it could not fail.

Years pass'd on, my brothers left me,
Each went out to take his share
In the strain of life; my portion
Was a humble one—to bear.
Here I dwelt, and learnt to wander
Through the woods and fields alone,
Every cottage in the village
Had a corner call'd my own.

Old and young, all brought their troubles
Great or small for me to hear;
I have often bless'd my sorrow
That drew others' grief so near.
Much the people needed helping—
Needed love—for Love and Heaven
Are the only gifts not barter'd:
They alone are freely given.

And I gave it. Philip's bounty
(We were orphans dear) made toil
Prosper, and want never fasten'd
On the tenants of the soil.
Philip's name (Oh, how I gloried
He so young, to see it rise!)
Soon grew noted among statesmen
As a patriot true and wise.

And his people, too, felt honor'd
To be ruled by such a name;
I was proud, too, that they loved me,
Through their pride in him it came.
He had gain'd what I had long'd for,
I meanwhile grew glad and gay,
'Mid his people, to be serving
Him and them, in some poor way.

How his noble earnest speeches,
With untiring fervor came;
Helper of the poor and suffering,
Truly he deserved the name!
Had my angel's promise fail'd me?
Had that word of hope grown dim?
Why, my Philip had fulfill'd it,
And I loved it best in him!

Charles meanwhile—ah, you, my darling,
Can his loving words recall—
'Mid the bravest and the noblest,
Braver, nobler, than them all.
How I loved him! how my heart thrill'd
When his sword clank'd by his side,
When I touch'd his gold embroidery,
Almost *saw* him in his pride!

So we parted; he all eager
To uphold the name he bore,
Leaving in my charge—he loved me—
Some one whom he loved still more:
I must tend this gentle flower,
I must speak to her of him,
For he fear'd—Love still is fearful—
That his memory might grow dim.

I must guard her from all sorrow,
I must play a brother's part,
Shield all grief and trial from her,
If it need be, with my heart.
Years pass'd, and his name grew famous,
We were proud, both she and I;
And we lived upon his letters,
While the slow days fleeted by.

Then at last—you know the story,
How a fearful rumor spread,
Till all hope had slowly faded,
And we knew that he was dead.
Dead! Oh, those were bitter hours;
Yet within my soul there dwelt
Something, while the rest all mourn'd him,
Something like a hope I felt.

His was no weak life as mine was,
But a life, so full and strong,
No, I could not think he perish'd
Nameless, 'mid a conquer'd throng.
How she droop'd! Years pass'd; no tidings
Came, and yet that little flame
Of strange hope within my spirit
Still burnt on, and lived the same.

Well, my child, our hearts will fail us
Then, when they the strongest seem;
I can look back on those hours
As a fearful evil dream.
She had long despair'd; what wonder
If her heart had turn'd to mine?
Earthly loves are deep and tender,
Not eternal and divine'

Can I say how bright a future
Rose before my soul that day?
Oh, so strange, so sweet, so tender,
And I had to turn away,
Hard and terrible the struggle,
For the pain not mine alone;
I call'd back my Brother's spirit,
And I bade him claim his own.

Told her—now I dared to do it—
That I felt the day would rise
When he would return to gladden
My weak heart and her bright eyes.
And I pleaded—pleaded sternly—
In his name, and for his sake:
Now, I can speak calmly of it,
Then, I thought my heart would break.

Soon—ah, Love had not deceived me,
(Love's true instincts never err:)
Wounded, weak, escaped from prison,
He return'd to me: to her.
I could thank God that bright morning,
When I felt my Brother's gaze,
That my heart was true and loyal,
As in our old boyish days.

Bought by wounds and deeds of daring,
Honors he had brought away;
Glory crown'd his name—my Brother's,
Mine, too!—we were one that day.
Since the crown on him had fallen,
"VICTOR IN A GLORIOUS STRIFE,"
I could live and die contented
With my poor ignoble life.

Well, my darling, almost weary
Of my story? Wait awhile;
For the rest is only joyful,
I can tell it with a smile.
One bright promise still was left me,
Wound so close about my soul,
That as one by one had fail'd me,
This dream now absorb'd the whole.

"SINGER OF A NOBLE POEM,"
Ah, my darling, few and rare
Burn the names of the true Poets,
Like stars in the purple air.
That too, and I glory in it,
That great gift my Godfrey won;
I have my dear share of honor,
Gain'd by that beloved one.

One day shall my darling read it,
Now she cannot understand
All the noble thoughts, that lighten
Through the genius of the land.
I am proud to be his brother,
Proud to think that hope was true;
Though I long'd and strove so vainly,
What I fail'd in, he could do.

I was long before I knew it,
Longer ere I felt it so;
Then I strung my rhymes together
Only for the poor and low.
And it pleases me to know it
(For I loved them well indeed),
They care for my humble verses,
Fitted for their humble need.

And it cheers my heart to hear it,
Where the far-off settlers roam,
My poor words are sung and cherish'd,
Just because they speak of Home.
And the little children sing them,
(That I think, has pleased me best,)
Often, too, the dying love them,
For they tell of Heaven and rest.

So my last vain dream has faded,
(Such as I to think of fame!)
Yet I will not say it fail'd me,
For it crown'd my Godfrey's name
No; my Angel did not cheat me,
For my long life has been blest;
He did bring me Love and Sorrow,
He will bring me Light and Rest.

[*Household Words.*

Laco and John Hancock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I last addressed you on the subject of "Laco's" writings, it was with a desire to elicit some *facts* in support of the assertions made by your Boston correspondent "Thyme," in your issue of the 12th, relative to that work, not to provoke a reiteration of personal and peculiar views; but in this I am disappointed by the remarks of the same correspondent in your paper of to-day.

A descendant of Mr. HIGGINSON, I am anxious that his reputation shall be kept in the golden sheaf of history, perfect and untarnished. And more reliable and authentic assertions than those now produced must be given of his maladministration of the duties of a good citizen, before the student of history or the lover of truth will cast him into the fire for purging. The friends of Mr. HANCOCK'S memory *are* "justified in showing that Mr. HIGGINSON was the object of some assaults," but when they can show such assaults, backed up with the uncompromising truth of history, they will have their weight.

Number Three of "Laco's" epistles embodies the evidence found in public and private journals and letters of the period of the Rhode Island Expedition, in 1778, as an examination will prove. Such documents will fully sustain Mr. HIGGINSON'S assertions and crime to the reader, that upon that all-important occasion, when the British held Newport, Mr. HANCOCK did not act the part of a man and a soldier. Let me quote "Laco" on this point, that "Thyme" and your readers may have an opportunity of reading and disproving, if possible.

Mr. HANCOCK was Major-General of the Massachusetts Militia:

"When he got to Rhode Island, he took an eligible situation for his quarters—he appeared on the parade *en militaire*—he sallied out often for the sake of air and exercise, and he sometimes approached so near to the enemy, under the idea of reconnoitering, as to distinguish by the aid of a good perspective, that the British flag was still flying at some miles distance. Martial music and military movements alone delighted, and never was the fire of military ambition so conspicuous in any man's countenance excepting the instance of the R——y hero, when he summoned the garrison of Fort Independence to surrender. But this flame was of short duration The severe cannonade at the arrival of the French fleet, though at several miles distance, disordered his nerves; the sound of the drum disturbed his muscles, by alarming his fears; and his nightly slumbers were short and uncertain, from the lively scenes of blood and carnage which a heated imagination was continually presenting to his view.

This situation was too painful and humiliating for the Man of the People long to endure. He grew peevish and uneasy, he complained of the length and tediousness of the campaign, and he talked frequently of quitting the field. This his Aids, who were men of spirit, were fearful would soon happen. They felt for his and their own honor; they used every argument to allay his fears, to compose his nerves, and to awake his ambition, and were in hopes to succeed. But the departure of the fleet, the roar of the cannon as they passed the lines of the enemy, and the smell of the powder, which, by a southerly wind was unfortunately conveyed to his nose; the combined influence of these horrid circumstances was too much for our hero to support. He resolved to return home—he dreamed that his child was sick and dying—he fancied that the fleet had gone to Boston and could not refit in his absence; but more than this, he imagined that the British were roused, and he could not believe it safe or prudent for the Man of the People to remain any longer on the island. His last idea proved at once decisive, and off he set with a quick step. In vain were the remonstrances of aids and others—in vain was the suggestion of the civil efforts upon the army—and in vain all intimations of injury to his own honor. His fears were more powerful than all other passions together; and he flattered himself that by urging his great anxiety for the safety of the fleet as the cause of his hasty flight, he might save his reputation. To favor this pretence, he flew through the country with astonishing speed—he inquired of the farmer at work in his barn whether he had seen or heard anything of the fleet. So swift was his flight and so strange his inquiries, the people on the road conceived him to have been an express, who had disordered his brain by the rapidity of his motion. Having good cattle he reached home in a few hours, and the first question upon entering the town, was as to the safety of the fleet; but after being at rest a little time, and finding himself safe in his own house, his fears subsided—his solicitude for the fleet abated, and he enjoyed the pleasures as well as we; he recounted his exploits in the field, and gave a lively description of the enemy's alarm when he reconnoitred their posts.

Thus ended Mr. H's memorable campaign to Rhode Island; and these were the laurels he gathered in that famous expedition. If it be thought they are not of the best tint possible, it should be remembered that he cropped them flying, and had not time to select the best plants."

Mr. HIGGINSON continues, at length, his history of the subject, which he fully illustrates with facts and incidents, but the paper is of too great an extent to include in this notice. The truths presented in the work from which the foregoing quotation is taken are the only remembrances left, in an enduring form, of Mr. HANCOCK'S military career. Is it not lamentable that so little has been given us? LORING, in his multifarious sketch of the "Boston Orator" No. 5, passes over the Rhode Island Expedition of HANCOCK by a reference to the *Massachusetts Historical Collections* and *Bradford's Massachusetts*, works entirely out of print and not within the reach of many persons out of Boston. CURWEN, in his journal, speaks in no exalted terms of the "signer," and, altogether, there seems to be a disposition on the part of the *savans* of "Tri-Mountain" not to unroll the Egyptian Princess for fear of unsexing her.

"Thyme" does not consider it important to give the *particulars* in the great mass of American revolutionary patriotism. I do. There's where we differ. Let Mr. HIGGINSON'S enemies tell all, but tell the truth; and if they do find him in a "nasty" place, give him the credit of handing down to us the facts of Mr. HANCOCK'S military and political life.

The quotation made by "Thyme" from those most excellent letters of Mr. SULLIVAN do not answer the end intended by "Thyme." Any one who reads it carefully, (and the other portions of Mr. S.'s book relating to Mr. HANCOCK,) will observe that it is rather equivocal praise. Of this, however, your readers can judge for themselves, as the book is in almost every well-composed library. But, allow me to correct a misprint in that quotation, which, if read understandingly, will convey an injurious meaning not intended by its author. I mean to substitute "he was most faithful / devoted to the *cause* of his country," for "he was most faithfully devoted to the *crimes* of his country."

Tell "Thyme the Avenger" that I do not wish him to "invent" stories, nor to be "original" with a "vengeance." It's enough to speak out, and comely, in meeting, and thereby shame the evil one. Let him also know that I do not allow the existence of a "historical statute of limitations," and therefore, for my own safety, wish to be hand in hand with the truth.

Yours truly, O. O. T. FELLOWES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1858.

Another Chapter of Murders.

MURDER BY A SLAVE WOMAN.

The Galveston *News*, of the 5th, has the following: "On Sunday morning, a cold-blooded murder was committed at the Columbia House in this city, the victim being Mrs. DOUGHERTY, a young woman 23 years of age, wife of JOSEPH DOUGHERTY, proprietor of the hotel, and the murderer, her slave LUCY, a negress of 50. This servant was bought by Mr. DOUGHERTY four or five weeks ago, and since that time has repeatedly run off and secreted herself for several days together, and while at work has been very impudent towards her master and mistress, and showed a determination to act as rebellious as possible. A week before the murder she suddenly disappeared, but was at last found under the house, and when ordered out by her master, refused to come until he went in after her, when she darted out before him, and catching up a billet of wood struck at him a severe blow, which he fortunately warded off. She attempted to fire the house, and very nearly succeeded in burning it down. It was impossible to control her while she had the use of her limbs, and she was consequently *put into the stocks every night* during the last week. On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, she was at work in the kitchen with two young German girls, preparing dinner, when Mrs. DOUGHERTY entered and sent one of the girls (ANN KEISE) up stairs to make the beds, and the other (MARY KEISE) into the dining room to attend the baby. As the latter went out, LUCY, the black woman, told her to shut the door, which she did, leaving Mrs. DOUGHERTY and the servant alone. In a few minutes LUCY opened the door and called MARY back. She went, and found Mrs. DOUGHERTY gone. A search was instituted, and the body of Mrs. DOUGHERTY was found in the cistern. It appears that as soon as LUCY was left alone with her mistress an altercation arose, the woman seized a hatchet and struck two or three terrible blows upon the head of Mrs. DOUGHERTY, causing death. She then dragged the body into the pump-room and thrust it into the cistern. Two cuts were found on the head of the deceased—one over the left temple and the other on the skull just above the centre of the forehead, and either sufficient to cause death. On one side of the neck was a spot having the appearance of a hard pressure of the thumb or fingers, as though she had been choked. LUCY was arrested and is in jail.

A MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

The Eastern (Miss.) *Clarion*, states that at the recent term of the Circuit Court in Jones County, three men named LYNES were indicted for larceny. In order to dispose of the principal witness against them, a man named CHARLES LANDRUM, the accused employed a ruffian named HITOWER to murder him, agreeing to give a daughter of the elder LYNES in marriage, and a considerable amount of property. On the night of the 14th ult., HITOWER went to the house of his victim, and shot him with a rifle while sitting at his own fireside surrounded by his family. Circumstances caused the guilty parties to be suspected, when they were arrested, and HITOWER made a clean breast of it, telling of the agreement above stated. He and the LYNES were all committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Circuit Court.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.

On the 7th instant, NIMROD ANDERSON and JOHN GLOVER, were joking each other, near Flemingsburg, Ky., until they got angry, when GLOVER shot ANDERSON, from the effects of which he died next day. GLOVER was arrested, examined and committed for trial.

A MURDERER CONVICTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times* has a report of the trial of WILLIAM MULLER for the murder of GEORGE MATTHIAS, a German:

"MULLER was a stranger in Wilkesbarre, but was employed to work for MATTHIAS. The latter owned a cow and a pig, which MULLER sold in market, stating that MATTHIAS had gone West, MULLER having bought him out. A short rope or cord, some two feet long, with a noose, was found drawn tightly around the neck of the murdered man. The knot was drawn under his ear. This rope is evidently such a cord as the garroters use in the cities. A knot at one end is drawn through the strands of the rope, which are opened a few inches from it. This makes a small loop, and to give strength to it, a half inch of the rope is taken round the knot. Through this loop a running noose is made with the rope, which may be opened to full length or half length of rope, as it would be doubled, and when thrown over a man's neck and drawn tight, it is difficult to escape from it. No man living in the Pine Swamp ever made or saw such a knot and noose, and whether MULLER committed the murder or not, JAKE certainly never did that part of it. It was a most cold-blooded murder whoever did it. The story of MULLER, if he did it, shows that he thought if MATTHIAS was out of the way he could own the property, as he told them he had bought the house as well as cows and pigs." The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Suicides.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF GEN. ANSON JONES, OF TEXAS.

An Extra of the Houston *Telegraph* gives full particulars of the melancholy suicide of President JONES, of TEXAS. It is supposed that pecuniary troubles were the cause of the deed. The *Telegraph* says:

"Something more than a week ago Dr. JONES came down from his house in Washington County with a view of finding a residence in Houston or Galveston, to which to remove his family. He desired, he said, to spend the remainder of his days in more social life than was possible on his farm, and also to give his children the opportunities of a good education. He remained here a day, and went down to Galveston, where he spent a day or two, returning here last Tuesday morning, when he took rooms at the Old Capitol. He had apparently been drinking—perhaps more freely than was his wont—he was observed to be in low spirits. A friend of his Mr. W. D. SMITH, observing this, made it in his way to be with him as much as possible while he might remain in the city. The evening after his arrival, in conversation with Mr. SMITH, he made this remark: "I have been having some very serious thoughts to-day. My public career, you are aware, began in this house, and I have been thinking that perhaps it might close here. (This hotel building was, while Houston was the seat of Government of the Republic, built and occupied as the Capitol.) Mr. SMITH turned the conversation with some light remark. Subsequently, during the last two days he talked, as Mr. S. was with him, a good deal of his past life, expressing a satisfaction with his public career, and observed there was nothing in it he would like to change. Yesterday he appeared to be almost entirely recovered from his depression, and went out, calling during the morning upon several of his friends in the city. He spoke of leaving for home on this morning's train, and appeared as cheerful as usual. At night Mr. SMITH spent an hour or so with him before bedtime. During the time he was there, Dr. JONES again alluded to the fact that he had begun his public career in that house, and he might yet close it there. The remark was received as before, and little thought of it. When he retired, a negro, one of the servants of the house, was, at his request, sent to his room to stay with him. The negro says that, at about 12 or 1 o'clock, Dr. JONES waked him up and gave him some directions about the room. At about 8 o'clock he awoke him again, and sent him for a glass of spirits. The negro was unable to get any. He then told him to leave the room, as he didn't want him any more. This was the last that was known of him last night. At about the hour above-mentioned, Mr. SMITH went to call upon him, and finding the door locked, and getting no response, he had the door broken open, where Dr. JONES was found as above described. No one had heard the report of the pistol in the night, though persons were sleeping in rooms near by. It is supposed that brooding over some troubles, in a moment of depression, he lost control of himself and committed the fatal act. Thus has fallen another great man of Texas by his own hand. We well remember a conversation with Dr. JONES soon after the death of the lamented RUSK, upon that sad event. How little then did we imagine that the next of the men whom the Republic of Texas had delighted to honor, that would go, would be Dr. JONES, and that, too, adding his name to the list of suicides. COLLINSWORTH, BIRDSALL, GRAYSON and RUSK, had gone that way, and JONES has now followed them. Peace to his ashes.

SUICIDE OF AN ACTRESS.

Mrs. CRUFT, an actress, and wife of Professor CRUFT, leader of the orchestra of Burt's Theatre, in St. JOSEPH, Mo., died on the 1st inst. from an overdose of laudanum, which she is said to have taken with intent *felo de se*. She was in the bloom of youth and health, and performed only a few nights before with more than wonted vivacity, and it is said to think that her existence has been so suddenly and so terribly terminated. Her nativity was in London, and she belonged for a season to the St. Louis Theatre.

A SECOND ATTEMPT SUCCESSFUL.

At Buffalo, on the 21st, an inquest was held on the body of CHARLES WINDE, who was committed to prison on the 12th inst. for grand larceny, and is the same person who attempted to commit suicide by drowning at the time of his arrest. He was found with his feet lashed to the couch, and his throat cut. The right carotid artery, the jugular vein and the windpipe were completely severed. The deed was accomplished with a razor. The razor, a new one, was found beside him. He had lashed his feet to the foot of the bed with the belt he had been wearing, and thrown himself backward on the stone floor. He performed the deed while in this position.

A SLAVE ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.

A New-Orleans paper has the following: About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a slave belonging to PAT MAGINN, was being taken into the Fourth District Station-house for punishment, by order of his master, he attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself twice in the right side, the knife striking the lower rib, and being thus prevented from inflicting fatal injury. MAGINN still insisted upon the negro's being whipped, but Mr. BENNETT, clerk of the station, and Sergeant FIRTH, refused to suffer it, and the wounded negro and his wooden leg—for he is so furnished—remains in charge of the officers.

The Philadelphia Homicide—Smith Petitioning for a Divorce.

THOMAS W. SMITH, acquitted of the homicide of CARTER, in Philadelphia, has petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a divorce from his wife. The petition was received on Thursday, and reads:

"That petitioner is a citizen of Pennsylvania, and has resided therein for more than a year past; that he was married to E. G. MCCAULEY, a daughter of JNO. MCCAULEY, of Wilkesbarre, on the 16th of December, 1856, in the city of Philadelphia; that at the time of his marriage with ELIZABETH, she was a pupil in the Wesleyan Female Institute, in Wilmington, Delaware, in which she had been placed a few months previously by one RICHARD CARTER, formerly of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, who had taken her from her father's house, under a promise of educating her, and had assumed the position of a guardian, or foster-father, to her, being at that time a man of about forty-eight years of age.

That your petitioner never had any carnal knowledge of said ELIZABETH prior to the marriage, and never saw her from the month of May, 1856, to the month of October in the same year. That he married her after a very brief acquaintance, and with the full knowledge, consent and approbation of her guardian, or foster father, and in the fullest confidence and belief in her virtue and chastity; and in such confidence and belief continued to live happily with her up to the 10th day of April, 1857, when she gave birth to a female child of the full period of nine months' gestation, of which child his wife soon confessed RICHARD CARTER was the father, and RICHARD CARTER also acknowledged the child to be of his own begetting.

That, immediately after the discovery of this great wrong and fraud practiced upon him in his marriage, he left his wife, and has never seen her since, nor in any way confirmed the marriage. Your petitioner respectfully submits that the marriage, under the circumstances, was a great wrong and fraud practiced upon him, for which he has no relief in any Court of law; and that the love and confidence which ought to be inseparable from the marriage state are entirely destroyed for the reasons aforesaid. He therefore respectfully prays that your honorable bodies will be graciously pleased to pass a bill divorcing him from the bonds of matrimony from his wife, with the same legal effect in all respects as if he had never been married. THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH.

This is the entire petition, save the 'saids,' aforesaids' and other legal redundancies, which was sworn to before Alderman ALLEN, Jan 19, 1858."

The following were the remarks of Jude ALLISON, in rendering the decision confiding SMITH to the care of his sister:

"The testimony of the witnesses examined this morning satisfies us that the defendant, so far from entertaining a resentment towards his wife, regards her rather with pity and compassion; that no harm will result to her by handing him over to the custody of his sister, who proposes to remove him to the State of Delaware, whilst that the father of Mrs. SMITH will take her in another direction to his home in Wilkesbarre; so that, under any circumstances, the parties will be far separated from each other. It is this conviction, which the proof has brought home to the minds of Judge LUDLOW and myself, that has induced us to make the order asked for, and we, therefore, direct that the defendant be committed to the custody of his sister, upon bond being given in the sum of $5,000, upon the conditions specified in the act of Assembly. We deem it right to say that, had we been led to a different conclusion, we would have refused to make the order, and would have felt it to be our duty to have sent the defendant to the State Lunatic Asylum; that the final disposition of an insane defendant is subject to the judgment of the Court, upon the facts of the case touching the safety or otherwise of his enlargement."

Much sympathy is expressed for SMITH, both in Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The petition for a divorce appears to have been favorably received.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 12, 36, 38, 60, 61, 62, 63 to 69, 71. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term. *Special Term.*—355, 356, 357, 361, 362 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 370, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 378, 380, 381, 382, 384.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

The Thirteenth-street Elopement—Examination Continued.

In the matter of the application of Geo. T. Taylor.—This case was continued yesterday. Mr. Sears first called

Mary C. Panis, a colored woman, who testified as follows: I reside with my friends; am acquainted with Mrs. Wright, Mr. Taylor and Miss Emma; have lived with the family for 15 months; I left for three months and returned again on Monday the 4th inst.; I left again on Monday before last; I saw Mrs. Wright and her daughter on Monday the 11th, at about 12 o'clock; Mrs. Wright left her house on the day I did; her daughter accompanied her; I heard some conversation between the two immediately previous to their leaving the house; her mother wished her to get ready and go with her; Mrs. Wright said, "I wish you to get ready and go with me." "Where are you going to take me?" said Emma; the reply was, "To your brother Frank's store;" and she wished her to hurry.

Q.—What was Mrs. Wright's manner when she gave this direction?

Objected to. Mr. Barber argued that it was proper to show the nature of the authority which she exercised.

Mr. Busteed remarked that the question was objectionable—first, on the ground that it was directly leading; and second, that it was a question of opinion, not of fact.

The Court stated that they might ask this question:

Q.—What was the tone of voice and manner of Mrs. Wright when she told her daughter to get ready and go with her? A.—Rather authoritative; when they left the house they turned to the right, up Thirteenth-street; at the time of the conversation, I was up stairs in the entry, and Mrs. Wright was down stairs in a bedroom; I remained at the house the whole day, and they did not return that day.

Q.—What was the manner and tone of Miss Emma's voice when she replied? Objected to. Objection sustained, and exception noted.

Examination continued—Mrs. Wright did not address her daughter in her ordinary tone of voice; she appeared angry with her, but I did not see her.

Cross-examined—I am living with the Johnsons, friends of mine, since a week last Monday; a friend sent me there; it was Mrs. Grant, a colored person; I have not paid any board; I did not come down in a carriage: I came in the omnibus with Mr. Alfred Shegogue; (pointing him out;) he did not give me any money; he did not subpœna me; a lawyer did; it was Mr. Yard; I have known him nearly a year; he only paid me fifty cents; he spoke to me about testifying—so did Mr Shegogue; I first saw Mr. Shegogue at Mrs. Wright's house; I don't know how they found out where I was; Mr. Taylor has been to see me once since I left Mrs. Wright's; I think it was on Wednesday last; we had a little talk about the weather; he said it was pleasant weather; (laughter;) he did not say much more; I am not married.

Q.—Are you a maiden lady? A.—(Indignantly) Yes, I hope so; the mother and daughter frequently went out together before.

Q.—Can you tell the time by a watch or clock? A.—(Sharply)—*I think* I can; it was sometimes quite late when they returned; the day I left, it was half-past four o'clock when I left the house; I was back on the Tuesday and Wednesday after I left, but only went to the door; I haven't earned any money since I left the house, and have had only the fifty cents for subpœna.

Q.—Did you think I was angry when I spoke to the Judge just now? A.—Yes, Sir, I thought you was very angry; I thought you was real mad, (laughter.) a good deal madder than you appear now; I thought you was going to fight (laughter) and beat the Judge, (laughter.) Mrs. Wright was not half so mad when she spoke to Emma, as I thought you were, (laughter.) Mrs. Wright lived in a three-story house; I was in the third story at the time of the conversation; Mrs. Wright's door was wide open; I was engaged in some business, looking for my apron; I found it, (laughter;) I was cook in the house; I also did chamberwork; I had been up stairs about ten minutes when I heard them talking; I remember the Saturday night previously; I let the party into the house; Taylor remained in the house Saturday and Sunday; I saw him Sunday night; Miss Emma slept with a friend of hers; she did so on Saturday and Sunday nights;—Mrs. Wright was sometimes pretty cross, as every one is; she made us all stand round; (laughter;) she sometimes spoke pretty cross to Emma; she's a very little more cross than usual on the occasion of telling Emma to go out with her; Mr. Shegogue paid my omnibus fare down here; I don't expect to pay it back again; it is only a courtesy that a gentleman usually pays to a lady. (Laughter.)

Direct resumed—Mr. Taylor left the house about to give o'clock Monday; Mrs. Wright left after he had gone; Mr. Taylor left to get a conveyance to take his things away; Mrs. Wright wished him to leave the house; I heard her tell him to go.

Cross resumed—Taylor had been in the house about a year; Mrs. Wright had told him once before to leave; it was about seven months before; I heard her telling him to leave the other time; Mrs. Wright told me about it; Taylor left the house once before; I was present at the conversation between Mrs. Wright and Taylor; it was in the front basement; I was accustomed to sit in the front basement; was an intimate inmate of the family; I was a kind of companion to the family; I saw Yard at the house on the Saturday night; he took tea there; Yard slept with Taylor that night; I saw Yard go up stairs with Taylor; I saw them in the room together; Taylor went away Sunday morning after breakfast; he was partaking of the hospitality of Mrs. Wright; Miss Emma was present when Taylor was told to leave; she was perfectly silent; she was not crying; Taylor did not cry; Miss Emma seemed to feel badly; Taylor said: "Do you wish me to go in the rain?" Mrs. Wright said: "I do;" he got up and went out without saying another word; not another word passed between the parties; neither of them told Mrs. Wright that they were married; Mr. Yard was there Monday, but not at the conversation.

Mr. Sears then offered some letters from the respondent (Mrs. Wright) to Mr. Taylor to prove that Mr. Taylor had paid his addresses to the daughter not only with the consent, but at the earnest wish, of the mother. The first was dated March 16, 1856, and the second May 6, 1856. Mr. Busteed objected to their introduction, on the ground that they had no bearing on the question. The letters were finally withdrawn and the relators called.

Frank Hawley, brother of Mrs. Taylor.—I am the son of Mrs. Wright, and am acquainted with her handwriting. The letters were offered to witness, who identified them, and Mr. Sears again offered them in evidence.

Mr. Busteed again objected, and they were ruled out.

The relator here rested his case, and Mr. Busteed moved a dismissal of the writ, on the ground that there was no proof of the respondent having the lady under her custody.

His Honor thought that there was proof that she was seen last in the custody of the respondent, and she was therefore bound to account for her.

The case was here adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock, when the question will be argued.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 4,665 bbls. Flour, 108 sacks Wheat, 401 do. Buckwheat, 742 do. Malt, 800 do. Oats and 4,451 pkgs. Provisions, 604 bbls. Whisky, and 28 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Pots are doing better, sales having been reported of 100 bbls. at $5 50, while Pearls are in slack request at the same rate, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at uniform prices. Sales 250 bags Maracaibo at 10c.@10¼c.; 1,300 Rio, yesterday and to day, at 8¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. We quote Maracaibo at 10c.@12c; Laguayra at 11c. @11½c.; Jamaica at 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio at 8¾c.@ 10¾c.; Bahia, at 8¾c.; and St Domingo, 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction in Philadelphia, yesterday, 2,643 bags Rio Coffee at 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., 2, 3 and 4 months' credit. Sales in Boston included 500 bags St. Domingo, common, at 8¾c., and 1,000 bags Cape at 9c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

COTTON—Is heavy and rather cheaper to-day. Sales 700 bales, including Middling Upland at 10¾c. @10¾c.; do. Gulf at 10¾c.@10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The regular trade is still very backward, buyers moving with much reserve, yet the leading holders do not manifest any unusual desire to sell, and are not inclined to force their goods on the market. The supplies are being increased, while to the assortments are being made daily additions, in anticipation of the revival of business But the actual sales of Domestic and Foreign fabrics have been limited, and insufficient to establish prices. The auction sales which occurred to-day of Domestic Cottons formed the most important movement of the week. The sale brought together a very large representation of the City trade, with some Boston, Philadelphia and Western buyers. The bidding was remarkably vigorous, and the whole catalogue of goods found prompt buyers, at prices ranging from 7¼c.@11¾c. ₱ yard, under the currency in private trade. The catalogue comprised about 2,000 pkgs. brown and bleached Cotton Goods, mostly well-known makes, and the sale was concluded within an hour. Waterford Brown Cottons ranged from 5¾ for ¾-goods, the entire offering of which, about 800 bales, CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co. bought, to 7¾c.@7¾c. for 36 cases 9 8 goods. 650 bales ¾ Ogden Brown Cottons sold to S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., at 6¾c. The 9 8 Ogden Browns were taken by various buyers, at 7½c. This line comprised about 400 bales. 100 bales Brown Drills, sold in lots at 6¾c. 25 cases Ogden half-bleached ¾ Cottons were purchased at 7c; 15 cases do. 9-8, at 8¾c; 4 cases Ogden bleached long Cloth, hand finish, ¾, at 7¾c.; and 30 cases do., hand finish, 4-4, 8¾c.@8¾c. The sales also included 12 lots of ¾ Paterson bleached long Cloth, hard finish, at 7¾c; 5 lots ¾ do., Cottons, soft finish, at 8c.; 39 lots 4-4 Patterson bleached, long cloth, hard finish, and 17 lots do. soft finish, 8c; 27 lots of ¾ Trenton bleached Cottons, long cloth, hard finish, at 8¾c.@8¾c; and 9 lots of Jeans at 7c. The heaviest purchasers were two of our leading City jobbing houses. The goods were sold by order of Messrs. J. C. HOWE & Co, at their stores Nos. 2 and 3 College-place, under the direction of HAGGERTY & Co.—Mr. SPICER acting as salesman. The sales were made on 6 months' credit.

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty fair request and are worth from $3 20@$3 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are in limited demand at old quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy and languid. Sales 5,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is moderately active at old figures. Sales 750 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$5 ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at former rates. Sales 800 bbls. Low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3 @ $4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@ $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat comes forward sparingly, and continues quiet. Sales 3,200 bushels, in lots, including good ordinary White Western, at $1 17, and very choice White Southern at $1 38 ₱ bushel. Corn is less active at old figures. Sales 16,000 bushels new crop at 65c.@66c. for Yellow Jersey; 66c.@67c. for Yellow Southern, and 67c.@70c for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Small lots of Jersey Rye brought 70c. Northern is quoted at from 70c.@72c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@44c. for State; 35c.@40c. for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday's proceedings in the State Assembly make it manifest that an organization will very soon be effected—probably to-day. Nothing of particular note occurred during the morning session, excepting an agreement to hold a session in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The afternoon session was one continued scene of excitement—motions and counter-motions following each other in rapid succession. The last vote taken was on a motion to make VAN VALKENBURG Speaker, and CHARLES HUGHES Clerk, and resulted in a tie, when, during a skirmish relative to the plurality rule, it being noised about that an effort would be made to reconsider the vote, a sudden motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed. The lobbies were densely crowded during the session. In the Senate, bills were introduced—to incorporate the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn; to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway, (Division-avenue,) Brooklyn, and to incorporate the Scott Life Guard, recently organized in this City. The Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

Nothing of special importance was done by Congress, yesterday. The Senate was not in session. In the House, leave was asked, but not obtained, to introduce a resolution calling on the President for all the information in his possession relative to the origin of the Utah Expedition. Some debate on the Pacific Railroad project was had in Committee of the Whole. Neither House will be in session again until Monday.

The probable expense of the Utah expedition may be judged of by the estimate which was on Thursday submitted to Congress for subsistence stores of the Utah expedition for eight months. This item is over a million and a quarter. The estimate referred to is based on the army orders of the 11th of January, and provides for eight thousand in the expedition, about five thousand six hundred of which will be troops. The present expedition, civil and military, embracing teamsters, employés, servants, &c., numbers about three thousand, and the transportation and subsistence for the same, up to the present time, amounts to a large sum.

A rebellion against the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company has broken out in the Red River country. We have already noticed the fact that a public meeting has demanded annexation to Canada as the means of saving the country. The immediate occasion of this last outbreak was the imprisonment of a trader by the Company, who were compelled to release him.

The record of murders is constantly filled. At Galveston, on the 4th inst., a slave woman named LUCY killed her mistress, Mrs. DOUGHERTY, by cutting her head open with a hatchet; in Jones County, Miss., a few days since, CHARLES LANDRUM was killed by a man named HITOWER, at the instigation of three brothers named LYNES, against whom the victim was principal witness in a charge of larceny; at Flemingsburg, Ky., on the 7th, NIMROD ANDERSON was shot by JOHN GLOVER, with whom he had a quarrel; at Wilkesbarre, Penn., WM. MULLEN a German, has been convicted of the murder of GEORGE MAITHIAS.

Suicides are even more frequent thus far in 1858 than they were in the same period of last year. Our exchanges contain daily accounts of cases of self-destruction. Among the recent instances are those of Mrs. CRUFT, an actress, in St. Louis, and a man named CHARLES WEIMUNG, a German, imprisoned at Buffalo on a charge of grand larceny. Particulars of the death of ANSON JONES, of Texas, reached us yesterday. The cause of his suicide is supposed to have been pecuniary difficulty.

A fire was discovered on Thursday afternoon in the basement of the Chapman School Building, in Boston, by one of the teachers during school hours, but by the presence of mind and good judgment of the teachers, all the scholars were got out without accident. There were five hundred children and ten teachers in the school. The fire was confined to the basement.

The mail-robber TUCKERMAN is to have a hearing before the United States Commissioner at New-Haven on the 29th inst. On Thursday, an ineffectual attempt was made by his counsel for a reduction of his bail from $20 000 to $5,000. The Commissioner refused to consent to any reduction, and TUCKERMAN was remanded.

THOMAS W SMITH, whose trial at Philadelphia resulted in acquittal, has petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania (under date of January 19) for a divorce from his wife, assigning as a reason the fraud practiced upon him in his marriage.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy was the special order. But certain members of the Committee, signers of the minority report, were not present; hence, after the Board had decided to proceed, it was found impossible, and so the further consideration was made special for next Wednesday. The Committee on the Steamboat Landing question met in the Library yesterday, Councilman BRADY presiding. Nothing new was elicited, nor were many persons present.

HUGH SMITH, who a few days since shot EDWIN COLLINS, foreman in Mr. KEMP'S establishment, No. 147 Cedar-street, on suspicion of seducing his daughter, was arrested yesterday, and gave bail in $2,000 for his appearance to answer. COLLINS is still confined by the injuries he received, but is pronounced by his physician to be entirely out of danger.

The Taylor Elopement case was continued yesterday, and a mass of ridiculous and irrelevant testimony admitted. The matter was adjourned until Monday.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the building No. 197 Chrystie-street, occupied by AUGUST JANSON as a cabinet shop. Before the flames were extinguished three buildings were entirely consumed, and a fourth partly burned. The total loss was about $26,000, on which there are insurances for $15,000. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary, and an investigation has been commenced.

A party of burglars at an early hour yesterday morning forced an entrance into CHRISTIAN SCHELLENBAUR'S lager-bier saloon, No. 33 Court-street, Brooklyn, and made an attack upon the proprietor, who was sleeping in the saloon. In defending himself Mr. S. stabbed one of the party in the breast and then made his escape into the street and went for assistance. Before he returned the burglars fled, and the Police thus far have obtained no trace of them. Mr. SCHELLENBAUR thinks the wound must prove fatal as the bayonet used penetrated the breast at least six or seven inches. He gave himself up to the Police, but was not detained.

Mrs. LUCAS, matron of the King's County Asylum for the Insane, has been dismissed from that institution for the part she took in the recent case before the Courts in which WM. F. CASE endeavored to obtain possession of a patient on the ground that she was improperly detained.

The parties recently convicted of selling liquor without license in Brooklyn, were brought into the City Court yesterday for sentence, but at request of the counsel sentence was postponed until next Friday.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet, but otherwise essentially unaltered, for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Provisions were in moderate request at steady prices. A limited inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which declined a shade. Coffee and Sugars were heavy and languid. New-Orleans Molasses was in better request, but at somewhat lower prices. Holders of Tobacco having shown more disposition to meet the requirements of buyers, a livelier business was transacted.

A report of an extensive auction sale of Domestic Cottons will be found in our regular Market Summary. Freights were inactive, without change of rates.

The Kansas Question—The Contest Over.

The Kansas question is substantially settled. The points that remain to be adjusted may have importance and interest upon grounds of principle, but so far as practical results are concerned, they are of very little consequence. Congress may adopt or reject the Lecompton Constitution,—may admit or exclude Kansas, under that instrument;—it can in neither case seriously or permanently affect the State, or the character of its political institutions. The PEOPLE of Kansas are now in possession of their rightful sovereignty:—they can mold their institutions to suit themselves;—and neither Congress nor the Federal Executive can much longer postpone a result which dispassionate men have for a long time seen to be inevitable.

In October last the Free-State men elected a majority of the Territorial Legislature, which will have full legislative authority if Kansas is *not* admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. On the 4th of January the same party elected the State Legislature, for which provision is made in the Lecompton instrument, and which will have supreme control if Kansas should be admitted and become a sovereign State. In either event, therefore, the Free-State party has political possession of the Territory. It has a two third majority in each branch of both Legislature, and is thus entirely independent even of the Governor. In either event, therefore,—upon the admission or rejection of the Lecompton Constitution,—it has only to order a new Convention, and frame a new Constitution, which shall embody the sentiments and represent the interests of the people of Kansas.

It may possibly be said that if the Lecompton Constitution should be adopted, it could not be changed or superseded until after 1864. We apprehend, however, that this objection would have no weight whatever,—either with the people of Kansas or with the country at large. In the first place there is in the Constitution no express prohibition of its amendment previous to 1864, but only a direction *how* it shall be done *after* that date: while the Bill of Rights expressly recogizes the right of the people to alter, amend, or supersede their Constitution at any time and in any manner they may see fit. Besides, without any such provision, the right of the people to do this is fundamental and inalienable. It has been exercised in many States, and in regard to Kansas has been distinctly recognized by all the leading organs of public opinion in all sections of the country and without distinction of party, and more than all this, if the people of Kansas were to exercise this right, there is no power that can interfere to prevent it.

The Southern journals which have been hitherto so anxious to make the admission of Kansas a *sine qua non* of the continuance of the Southern States in the Union, can now find no special reason for pressing their demand. If the Pro Slavery Party had carried the State election—as it is believed they would do, through the refusal of their opponents to vote—then there would have been tangible reasons for urging the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution; for the Legislature would have prevented its amendment, would have fastened Slavery for a time upon the State, and would have sent two Pro-Slavery Senators to the Congress of the United States for six years. These were valuable political prizes, well worth contending for. But the tables are turned. If Kansas comes into the Union now, the first fruits of that act will be *the election of two Free-State Senators*, who will take their seats before the close of the present Congress, and add their votes to those of the Republican Party. And the very next step would be the repeal of all laws recognizing Slavery in Kansas, and the call for a new Convention to frame a new State Constitution. So far as Slavery is concerned, it has everything to lose and nothing to gain, as matters now stand, by the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.

The rejection of that instrument is now a matter of interest only to President BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party. They can preserve their consistency and carry out the principle of popular sovereignty in no other way. If they persist in forcing the Lecompton document through Congress, they sacrifice the integrity and good faith of the party without obtaining an equivalent. They can make nothing for Slavery by it, and will only convince the great body of the Northern people that their zeal for the Institution was greater than their ability to serve it.

Under existing circumstances the Kansas debate in Congress must lose much of its interest and importance. We are afraid Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, will not find affairs propitious to the completion of his speech; nor can we see upon what grounds any very strenuous efforts can be made either for or against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The leading figure in the drama has disappeared. If the play goes on, the ghost may enter, but the part of Hamlet must be omitted.

The Central Park Commission.

We have already noticed Senator DOHERTY'S bill for reducing the number of the Central Park Commission, and for conferring the appointment of its members upon the Mayor and Aldermen of this City. The *principle* of his proposed amendment is undoubtedly just. This is purely and exclusively a City Commission, and should be appointed by the City authorities. At the same time the admirable manner in which its duties have been performed, has in a very great degree overborne, in the public mind, the objections that were very justly entertained to the mode of its appointment. We do not believe that any public work has ever been carried on with greater efficiency, economy and integrity than the Central Park thus far:—and though the credit of this is doubtless due, in some degree, to the Superintendent and Engineer, who have had more immediately the charge of its details, the Commissioners are nevertheless entitled to marked commendation for the wise supervision and direction they have given to the enterprise.

It is, in our judgment and in the public mind, a matter of minor consequence how this Commission shall be appointed. But it is very desirable that neither this, nor any of the other Commissions which have charge of great public enterprises in the City, should not fall into the hands of party politicians,—or be dealt out as pay for party services by any department of the City Government. We trust, therefore, that the Legislature will consider the matter carefully before placing the appointment of any of these Commissions in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen. Those officers will inevitably always be partisans, and it is fair to infer that they will always use their power, and distribute their patronage, with a view to party services.

Under the new Charter the Board of Supervisors will always be equally divided between the two largest parties. It may be well, therefore, to consider whether they may not properly and judiciously be clothed with the appointment of some of these Commissions.

Are the Mormons in Rebellion?

The rumor comes to us from Washington that General SCOTT will be sent to the Pacific to take command of another division of the "army of Utah." This, as a precautionary measure, may be prudent, but it can hardly be urged on the ground of necessity. Whatever may be said about bad management in the organization of the force now in Winter quarters near Fort Bridger, there is no reason to imagine that they will be incapable of performing their duty thoroughly and completely. They are in every respect fully competent, in case of need, to back and support the civil authorities with which they are accompanied. Timid old ladies are probably alarmed when they read BRIGHAM YOUNG'S blood-and-thunder speeches, and do not fancy that they are cut and dried for the Washington and New-York markets; but it is not likely that the War Department will be swayed by the ravings of one who declares to his people "that he can waste his enemies by millions without the loss of a man," or that "five of his staff would be amply sufficient to arrest the progress of twenty-five thousand United States troops through the passes of the Black Hills." Such assertions, and others of a similar character, are quite sufficient to divest BRIGHAM YOUNG'S orations of any importance whatever in the minds of reasonable men.

After all, the common-sense view is the proper one to take of most questions, political or religious; and a little common sense bestowed upon the Mormon question would not be out of place just now. Our people have been carried away by reports of massacres, murders and treason, and in their horror at these outrages, which have been contradicted as often as not, they have not paused to investigate their truth. It is, nevertheless, certain that, so far, there is no legal evidence of crime against the Mormons as a *people*, beyond the fact that they recognize polygamy as one of their "domestic institutions." It is true that certain emissaries of BRIGHAM YOUNG have burned Government wagon trains; and it is also true that the "Prophet" has issued treasonable proclamations, and that treasonable speeches, purporting to have been delivered by him, are reported in his special organ, the *Deseret News*. But we have not a tittle of evidence yet to show that the people of Utah have indorsed BRIGHAM'S proclamations and speeches, or that they have ever read or heard them; and furthermore, it is not at all improbable that these same speeches were printed for our benefit alone. The "Prophet" of Utah is cunning and shrewd, but on this occasion he has over-reached himself by too much garrulity. A man, determined to act, never boasts of what he *will* do. If BRIGHAM YOUNG was resolved, at every hazard, to oppose the United States troops by arms, he would have opposed them before now—when, as he himself says, he had an opportunity "to wipe them out," at the South Pass, but mercifully refrained from doing so.

A perusal of BRIGHAM'S speeches renders the fact patent that he is thoroughly scared at the turn events have taken. He is about to lose the political supremacy that has given him an importance and notoriety which, as the mere spiritual head of the Mormon sect, he never would have acquired, and it is not unnatural that he should resort to all measures within his power to retain his office. But an organized rebellion against the Government of the United States is *not* within his power. He can afford to boast with tolerable safety about the effective strength of his "army," for there is no one in the United States sufficiently conversant with the subject, to be able to contradict him. But we have no proof whatever that the men of whom this army is composed will, when the time comes, fight against their brethren. The more natural supposition is that the great body of the people of Utah will be opposed to open resistance, when the choice of such resistance or submission to law is fairly forced upon them, and in support of this supposition the speeches of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his "Elders" are the strongest evidence we possess. When they talk most wildly about the "invasion of their territory," they never speak of opposition to the United States Government, and invariably allude to the troops as though they were a mob coming to destroy and lay waste their homes. BRIGHAM has declared, over and over again, that he does not know the object of the advance of an army, and has no business to know it until informed by proper authority at Washington. By these means he endeavors to make his hearers believe that in resisting the troops they are not resisting the supreme law of the land.

We have no reason to infer, from any evidence that has yet appeared, that the Mormon people, in a body, will be driven into rebellion, even by the false representations of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his colleagues. It is neither right nor proper to impute to them the sins of which their tyrannical master has been alone convicted, and until they have committed some overt act of treason it is not just to condemn them, or treat them as enemies in open war.

INOFFENSIVE LAWS.—Two years ago an act was passed by Congress, which seemed so entirely free from objectionable features that the most factious person could not have thought it necessary to oppose its passage. It was simply a law empowering the Secretary of the Navy to change the names of ships at the request of their owners. Nothing could be more harmless, apparently, than such a law as this. Why not permit the owners of the *Lovely Polly*, or the *Rose in Bloom*, when the vessel that bore so significant a name was no longer worthy of such a designation in consequence of having been battered by the elements and become anything but lovely or blooming, to change the name for something less inconsistent or ludicrous? Why not permit the *Lovely Polly* to be called the *Old Salt*, and the *Rose in Bloom* to be transformed into the *Black Warrior* or the *Grand Turk*? Doubtless members of Congress viewed the subject in this common-sense light, and the bill was passed, and the old law, which required an act of Congress to change the name of a registered vessel was repealed.

And now mark the consequences of this seemingly innocent law, as they were stated by Senator BENJAMIN on his reporting a bill for the repeal of this measure. Who could have imagined that such disastrous results could flow from so simple a course? The act in question was passed March 5, 1856, and the Senator stated that he had before him a list of ninety-two vessels whose names had been changed since then, thirty-one of which had been lost, or foundered at sea, and among them was the *George Law*, whose name was changed to *Central America*. It seemed that every vessel which had become old and unseaworthy, or had earned a bad reputation by reason of ill luck or any other cause, had her name changed, so that her identity might be destroyed as far as the public was concerned. One vessel, it appears, had so bad a reputation that her owners had her name changed three times, and under her last name, she went to sea and has not been heard of since. She was originally called the *Balaklava*, was condemned for a violation of the revenue laws, and had her name changed to *Magnolia*. Having in April of last year been condemned at Key West as unseaworthy, her name was again changed to the *Tropic Bird*, under which name she sailed from Gloucester for Surinam last Fall, and has not since been heard of.

The facts stated by Senator BENJAMIN need no comments. They exhibit in the most forcible light possible the evils which have resulted from the passage of this seemingly harmless law, and they will be sufficient, we should suppose, to convince our law-makers of the necessity of giving a thorough examination to every subject upon which they are required to legislate. There can be no such thing as a harmless law.

Effects of Slavery Upon Jurisprudence.

The effect of the "peculiar institution" upon the jurisprudence of this country, wrought through judicial decisions, and altogether independently of the changes wrought by statute, will some day or other form a curious subject of study for the philosophical historian. Its effect upon the manners of our people are palpable enough. The code of honor engendered by the relations between master and slave no longer confines its operation to the Southern States. Southern modes of avenging insults, Southern notions of courage, and dignity, and attitude of tone, have long ago crossed the Potomac, and are every day manifesting themselves in the very heart of Puritandom. We now-a-days in the sober North carry our pistols and knives, have our difficulties in the streets, butcher "our men" unawares in bar-rooms, and then fly to the police for refuge, just as our Southern *confrères* have been doing for half a century. The propagandists of barbarism have so far a much greater measure of success to boast of than the preachers of disunion or of abolition. What influence Slavery has exercised upon the national manners we all see and know. The influence it exercises upon the national laws, and upon the administration of them, is not quite so apparent, but is, if possible, more mischievous.

A doctrine much more dangerous and tenfold more odious than that of constructive treason, against which reformers in England so long fought, flourishes in full vigor at the present day in most of the Slave States, in the trial of white men for connivance at insurrection or insubordination of negroes. In no case is it necessary to prove an overt act of any sort against the prisoner. It is enough for the prosecution to show that the general tenor of his language and conduct has been such as to make it appear he is a person likely to be guilty of such an offence. To have been seen associating with negroes is often enough to satisfy juries of complicity in a subsequent outbreak. We do not mean to assert that laxity of this sort is not absolutely necessary for the preservation of order in such a state of society as that to which the Southern States cling so fondly; but we think there can be but one opinion as to its influence upon the general administration of justice. A bad precedent is not bad simply on its own account, but because "many an error by the same example rushes into the State." Juries which convict men for offences against the Slave Code upon mere appearances, will sooner or later not hesitate very much about convicting them on similar grounds of any offence at all. In the best and quietest of times a Southern jury is not the incarnation of calm, cold, blind justice. In times of excitement or commotion it is not likely to draw with great nicety the line of distinction which separates blasphemy against the god of their idolatry from the common order of crimes.

By the last mail from California we hear of a new prostitution of the good old common law to purposes of slaveholders. Senator GWIN, of that State, took with him to San Francisco from Mississippi two of his slaves, JOSEPH LYER and his wife. They continued to live with him in the capacity of domestic servants—the husband for eight months, and the wife for two years and eight months. At the expiration of this period LYER brought his action for about three thousand dollars wages. The case was submitted upon an agreed statement of facts for the decision of Judge NORTON, of the Twelfth District Court, who gave judgment against the claim, on the ground that if Mr. GWIN and the slaves went back to Mississippi, the original relation between them would be revived, though while in California the man and woman were free; that consequently the services were not rendered in the expectation of payment, and payment was therefore not due. If LYER were a white man, we feel certain Judge NORTON would have felt no hesitation in the matter. He would have stated what he must know to be the clearest law both here and in England, and in California, that when services of whatever kind are rendered a man with his knowledge and privity, there exists an implied promise on his part to pay for them in some way. It does not matter in the least whether he ever expected to pay for them or not; unless he can show consideration of some sort, he will not be allowed to take another man's time for nothing. Natural affection, the promise or expectation of a legacy, and one or two other things of a similar nature, are the only substitutes for wages in hard cash, which the law recognizes as good for services well rendered.

The plea that the plaintiff was a slave to the defendant in another State, and under another system of laws, and may, if he likes to go back, be placed in the same position again, as a bar to claims for work and labor done, is one of those choice flowers of jurisprudence which our Judges are now every week transferring to our soil from the great jungle of Slavery. The Courts in California have nothing to do with LYER'S antecedents, as long as he is not a fugitive from Slavery, and still less with his future. While in San Francisco he is a freeman, and the common law supposes that no freeman does anything for nothing. The Courts have nothing to do with what he *thought* while he was working for GWIN, nor what GWIN thought while he was enjoying his services. GWIN, in allowing him to work for him, in default of ties of relationship or the natural affection growing out of them, promised him by implication a fair remuneration, and he ought to be made to pay him. There is very little use that we can see in excluding Slavery from a State and calling it free, either by Constitution or by Statute, if the Judges take upon themselves to recognize its leading incidents within its borders, and support one of the most unjust and most repulsive of them by solemn decisions. There is none of its features more unjust than that which transfers to one man the fruits of another's toil, and none which the Courts of free States should be more chary in upholding.

DECAYING.—Poor BENNETT fails rapidly. His teeth seem to be gone—for he only mumbles when he tries to bite. His *Herald* now-a-days is very much like a mangy, three-legged, one-eyed, crop-eared, stump-tailed bull-dog, who has outlived everything but his bad temper, and spends his waking hours in sleepy and melancholy snappings at people out of his reach. For a while the sight collects a crowd, but it soon becomes monotonous, and for variety's sake if nothing else, the boys begin to stone the animal whose ghastly snarlings have ceased even to be amusing.

WEBSTER'S BIRTH-DAY.—We were misled by a remark in a Boston paper in reference to the last birth-day of WEBSTER not being celebrated in Boston. The day, as we learn from the Boston *Journal*, was duly commemorated by a party of gentlemen who dined together at the Parker House, and among them was that fast representative of Young America, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq.; and speeches were made by that gentleman, and General TYLER, Colonel ADAMS, Captain SHEPARD and Ex-Governor GARDNER.

CHARITABLE LECTURES.—We are glad to learn that Rev. Dr. BELLOWS has consented to deliver for the benefit of one of the most deserving of our City charities the series of six lectures on "Pauperism and Crime," which he gave in the Lowell course, in Boston, last year. Judging from the comments of the press at the time, they are exceedingly able and interesting, and we have no doubt that their repetition here will be welcomed by the intelligent portion of our community. The Society which will reap the benefit of their success, is one which richly deserves the attention and support of the public.

Constructive Insanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The curtain has just fallen upon the closing act of a tragedy in Philadelphia—a tragedy enacted in real life—with real characters to demonstrate the plot, to plan the schemes, to assume the dangers and to abide the catastrophe. This real drama, with its victim and its hero, its real impersonations of the passions, its portrayal of the devotion of the lover, the lust of the seducer and the speedy and terrible revenge of the betrayed, has passed like a grand spectacle before the eyes of the world, affording an awful and but too truthful vindication of the justice of an overruling Providence which visits upon the heads of all offenders, sooner or later, the punishment due to their crimes.

But although this great spectacle may have left upon the minds of many of the beholders only the impression of its grand solemnity, just as the meteor in the heavens attracts the attention of the unthinking only to its glare, yet there are those whose thoughts penetrate within and attempt to solve the mystery of the *finale*. They behold one human being deliberately taking the life of another, in the light of noonday and in a public place, without any apparent or immediate provocation. In accordance with the law which denominates that act murder, the violator of that law is arraigned for trial before the judicial tribunal of the law. There is no pretence of a defence to the commission of the deadly act. The crime, if it be so, is acknowledged, and yet the Jury who are the arbiters of the facts which constitute and establish that crime, pronounce upon their oaths that he who did the deed is "not guilty." Why? The Jury say "not guilty on account of insanity at the time of the commission of the act." The world applaud the verdict of that Jury, and the prisoner is freed and returns among his fellows, not only acquitted of crime, but justified and approved for his act. And yet there is not one in a thousand who believes him to be a whit more insane than hundreds of others, who for taking human life have expiated their offence by death upon the gallows, and thus have satisfied the requirements of the law and the demands of a correct and unanimous public opinion.

Then why this difference of sentiment in regard to SMITH, who took the life of CARTER? It is this, and simply this. It is the tacit and unmistakable admission of public opinion, that the crime committed by CARTER has no penalty known to the law; that the injury done to SMITH has no remedy furnished by the Statute, and consequently that SMITH had the right, and in fact, *ought*, as he did, to take the law into his own hands and to inflict upon the author of his wrongs, the penalty commensurate with the degree of the crime and injury. So long as there shall be this defect in the law, so long will men be the avengers of their own wrongs, and the world look on with approbation. So long as an offence which every honorable man must consider worse than murder, and which in its direful effects upon society is secured to none other, is punished with no greater severity than the stealing of a horse, or the breaking of a lock, so long will the life of the seducer be in the hands of those he has wronged. Although there may be "killing perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed," that being the definition of the highest crime recognized by the Statute Book of this State, yet will juries find the perpetrators of such killing the victims of insanity, "at the time of the commission of the act," and the public seal with their approval the verdicts of the juries. A constructive insanity will excuse the killing, and supply a restraint not afforded by the law, which has no adequate punishment for the seducer. The frequency of these verdicts of insanity establish the proposition we have endeavored to enunciate. Let the leprous wretch whose polluting breath, like a miasma, destroys the thing it rests upon, beware, for though he may successfully plot his foul machinations against the citadel of Woman's honor, and escape the severity of the penal law, yet shall he not go unpunished, for the injured husband, father or brother shall rise, the avenging Nemesis, with the sword of retribution.

JUS.

The Brooklyn Catastrophe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The verdict of the Coroner's jury respecting the late school-house burning in Brooklyn, and the excellent editorial thereon in yesterday's TIMES, suggest one or two important additional points. The building burned was faulty in several respects besides those already named. The Primary Department was on the second floor, the ground being used for a play-ground. Is there any excuse for sending small children up stairs to school? Cannot yard room be secured for playing? The Primary Department on the second floor, and the Grammar Department on the floor above, had entrances in common. It would seem that the obvious importance of keeping the two Departments entirely distinct would have ben regarded in *any* school-house—not to say a "model" one. The stairs between the second and third floors were made with an intermediate landing, instead of being broad, easy, and straight, as they ought to be at the outlet of *every* building designed to accommodate large numbers of persons. The entrances were not only too narrow, but too few, and the rooms were altogether too large for safety. It has also been said that the outer walls of the building were made hollow, but that the interior space, instead of being entirely closed, with separate smoke and air flues carried through it from each room, was itself converted into one immense flue, having openings into all the rooms, so that in case of fire in the lower story the rooms above would be at once filled with smoke and suffocating vapor. For the correctness of this statement I cannot vouch, but of one fact there is abundant evidence. The Committee who have charge of visiting schoolhouses in Brooklyn are not fitted for the duty by a knowledge either of the needs of such buildings, acquired in teaching, or of the best means of meeting their wants, derived from experience in building. It is difficult to say for what qualifications they are selected, besides a faculty of money-saving, which is not always economy. The author of this "model" design was originally by *profession* a distiller.

D.

The Taylor Marriage—Note from Rev. Frederick Hemming.

PALISADE AVENUE, BERGEN, Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: At the invitation and upon the representation of persons in whose character for honorable and right intention, I then had, and still have the fullest confidence, I lawfully united in marriage GEORGE TRACY TAYLOR and EMMA HAWLEY. I also state that no improper influence, persuasion or force, was exercised towards Miss HAWLEY by me, or by any other person in my presence, to induce her to marry Mr. TAYLOR; that she manifested the utmost readiness to have the marriage consummated, accompanied with an entire consciousness of what she was doing; and that those statements made in the *return* to the *writ of habeas corpus*, or elsewhere, which reflect on me and my conduct in the matter, are entirely false, and can be proved to be so whenever I may deem it necessary. Yours respectfully,

F. HEMMING.

The Governor's Residence in North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The official residence of the Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh, which is owned by the State, is called, *by law*, "The Governor's Palace." I think this is the only building in the United States which is officially and legally called a palace. The lower branch of the Legislature is called the House of Commons.

By the way, it is a curious fact that the people of Raleigh, of North Carolina, and of the United States generally, don't know how to pronounce Raleigh. In this country we always say Raw-ly—the young gentleman for whom the place was named was, and is, called by Englishmen Sir WALTER RAL-LY. Yours truly, H.

Narrow Stairs in School-Houses.

YORKVILLE, Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive that a large portion of your space is occupied with remarks and suggestions relative to the burning of School No 14, in Brooklyn, the other day. Many wonder—and very justly—how builders can be either so negligent, or so reckless, as to permit the tin-work of heaters to come in contact with the timbers of the building they construct. There is, however, one other matter of surprise to me, and one which I have not as yet seen noted, and that is, that the stairway in the ill fated building above mentioned was only *four feet six inches in width!* and this to permit the egress of 900 terrified children! The only other wonder I can attach to the affair is, that *half* of the 900 children were not destroyed.

If, with all the care and attention which is said to have been bestowed upon the proper and secure construction of school buildings, such disasters are liable to occur, why would it not be well to increase the width of the stairways to *ten feet or more*; for though it may be an easy matter to deceive a committee in the matter of the construction of tin heaters, it would not be so easy to make the public believe that a stairway was ten feet wide, unless it was so. DIX.

THE LAST DODGE.—A lady from Mamaroneck came into town the other day, and went shopping up Broadway, as young ladies sometimes will. When she came out of a store with several small bundles she dropped one, and instantly picking it up started on. A well-dressed man stepped up to her politely and informed her that she had picked up his bundle. She protested that it was her own, but he insisted. A moment after he again spoke to her politely, but firmly insisting that it was his bundle and that inside of it was a locket and a chain. She offered to step into a store and expose the bundles, but he had not time for this. A good deal frightened the lady went on and called at a house in Union Square. As she rang the bell she found her tormenter was on the steps, as polite but firmer than before. As she entered, he entered. He must have his bundle. When the lady of the house offered to open them all in his presence, he left, vowing that an officer should be sent to the house at once. He gave his name as Prof OTTER of Eighth-avenue. He may live in the Eighth-avenue—he certainly does not in the Directory. He was a fox instead of an otter, and if the lady had not been self-possessed and firm he would have been a thief too.

☞ Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, well known as "the blind preacher," has delivered two of a series of three lectures on "Christian Poetry," before respectable, though not very large audiences, in the new chapel of the M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The second lecture, on "Christian Hymns to the end of the Reformation," was given last evening. He traced the origin of some of the early lyrics of the Roman Catholic Church, the development of the practice of congregational singing, the return to the old Israelitish chant, when the church became aristocratic, and the restoration of the congregational system effected by the Reformation. At the close he was greeted with warm plaudits.

Appointments by the President.

BEVERLY L. CLARKE, of Kentucky, appointed minister resident of the United States to the Republic of Guatemala; to be also minister resident of the United States to the Republic of Honduras, pursuant to the Ninth section of the act of Congress of the 18th of August, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States."

FAYETTE MCMULLIN, of Virginia, Governor of Washington Territory.

ABRAHAM RENCHER, of North Carolina, Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico.

ALFRED CUMMING, of Missouri, Governor of the Territory of Utah.

JOHN HARTNETT, of Missouri, Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the Chamber of the Aldermen in the City Hall, on Friday, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., the President in the Chair.

A great number of persons applied, as at the last sitting, to be appointed as Commissioners of Deeds. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Officers.

A petition, comprising two thousand names, for removal of steamboat landings, was also referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in an ordinance to prohibit the accumulation of soil on the Battery enlargement until a proper wall is built. Report adopted.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Report of the Finance Committee on the Tax Levy was read by the Clerk.

The document extends over forty-eight closely-printed octavo pages. After a few pages had been read, Councilman ARCULARIUS begged the matter might lie over to the next meeting, inasmuch as the Chairman and the minority Committee were not all present.

Councilman GENET moved to adopt the majority report.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved to alter the Comptroller's estimate for real estate from $33,500 to $43,500, in order to purchase a location for Engine Company No. 39.

Councilman BRADY opposed the motion. After some debate the motion was carried.

On the question of suspending further action on the report on the tax levy, owing to the absence of certain members, eleven voting in the negative, four in the affirmative, the motion was lost.

Councilman BRADY then objected to the clause in the majority report which suggests the "utility of inserting $10,000 for the removal of obstructions, and inasmuch as this amount to the credit of an account to be termed 'Obstructions, Removals of, in Streets and Harbor,' will give the Common Council an appropriation whereby they can hold the Railroad Companies and others in check, in instances where little or no attention is given to the mandates of the Common Council, your Committee present the same as of essential importance."

Councilman ARCULARIUS reiterated his desire to postpone the further consideration to Monday.

Councilman BRADY said the previous speaker had talked much about honesty. The Press had characterized the Board as a set of thieves. He was not going to be at any trouble about that. But of what use was it to have laws such as we had, and then appropriate $10,000 for the purpose of compelling Railroad Companies to keep their tracks? That was their business. Next year it would be $50,000. The Chairman of the Committee might intend to do right, but his zeal might mislead him. It was wrong to establish this precedent; the companies were bound to removeir the obstructions. He would move the item be stricken out.

Councilman CORNELL thought the previous speaker had mistaken the matter. It was merely an appropriation to enable the Mayor and others to remove obstructions without waiting for tedious formal process.

On motion the item was allowed to stand.

The further detailed reading was suspended—Councilman BRADY observing he would take up such matters as seemed necessary. He alluded to another objectionable item.

Councilman ARCULARIUS again strongly objected being put upon the defence at the majority report, but would not enter upon the matter until the minority report be read. It was improper.

Councilman BRADY said the Board had refused to postpone; he also voted to postpone. What could he do? Insist on postponement—what nonsense was that! He would ask no more information if the Board would quote it. But could he sit silently and allow matters to pass without comment.

Councilman GENET moved that the matter be made special for next meeting. Carried.

The Chairman appointed Councilmen RHODES, GENET and WEBB, a committee on conference on the Post-Office.

It was then moved that when the Board adjourn it be to meet on Wednesday next. Carried.

The adjournment was then moved and carried.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.—On Friday afternoon the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers and Slips, met in the library of the City Hall, to consider the subject of removing the North and East River steamboats, from their present landing place to a point on the north side of the City above Canal-street, and on the east side, to a point above Grand-street, Councilman BRADY in the Chair.

Three petitions were presented in favor of the removal, signed in the aggregate by about 2,000 names.

Not nearly so many persons were present as on former occasions, and the Chairman complained of the silence and inactivity of those present. He said that last year he had opposed the measure, but that now he wished to have it possible a more full knowledge of all that could be said on each side, and wished to give every person a chance of being heard.

A gentleman said that the people ought to be accommodated, and not commission merchants.

Mr. BAXTER had no doubt that the North River side was once the right place for steamboats. If the nest could be broken up the steamboat owners would be extremely glad to go still further up than where now it was sought to send them. Our entire up-town population ought not to be brought down here to jam up the streets for the sake of accommodating opposing parties, and now it could accommodate them he could not see. These boats come exactly where they did thirty years ago, but no East River boats ought ever to have been permitted to come round the Battery.

The steamboat proprietors would obtain their wharfage cheaper up town. Why bring a man down to the Battery who wishes to land at Fortieth street? And the argument was stronger for the East than for the North River side.

Captain HANCOX of the steamboat *Era*, said that three fourths of the business was the great western trade. If the steamboats were driven above Spring-street it would give advantage to rival routes. The steamboat interest had built up New-York before the railroads were started. Why should they be the first to be sacrificed by this compulsory removal? The great majority of the passengers were business men, and they require to be landed near their business. Why select the North River steamboats for removal? Who talks about removing the Camden and Amboy Railroad, or the Jersey boats, but only these North River boats. Those who are doing business up town naturally wish to have the steamboat-landing near them. If, said he, there are obstructions, why not remove them? Make good solid piers in front of Washington Market, and then the vast interests of those who have spent their lives in the formation of a trade to the Great West will not be sacrificed.

Mr. BAXTER said that every man had a right to build up his own business in his own way, still these much-injured men will be glad enough in time to move even further.

Mr. ROBERT SHIELDS was anxious to know what taxes the Captain paid in New-Jersey on his steamer—New-York having to pay for police and for the consequences of fires.

The Chairman asked also whether it was fair to suffer so much for the advantage of persons living in New-Jersey or elsewhere.

Captain HANCOX in explanation said he was laying out $10,000 in repairs on his boat; that expenditure was made in New York. He admitted the boat was worth $25,000; he had an interest in the boat, but paid no personal taxes in New-York.

No other person being particularly eager to speak, the Committee adjourned to Friday at 3 o'clock.

The Amin Bey Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the Washington States:

As an indorsement of the article headed "The Amin Bey Fraud," I beg leave to offer the following for publication:

About the time "AMIN" was palmed off here by Mr. BROWN as the "Sultan's Ambassador," I left for Constantinople, in company with Mr. K. WOODWARD, a brother-in-law of S. COLE, Esq., chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, to present to the Sultan the "percussion-cap machine," of which I was the inventor, the operation of which had been witnessed by "AMIN" and Mr. BROWN, at the Washington Arsenal; and I received from Mr. BROWN a letter of introduction for, as he called him, one of the high dignitaries at Constantinople.

On arriving at the Turkish capital we found Mr. MARSH absent in the Holy Land, and Mr. BROWN had not yet returned from this country. Except four or five missionaries, the only Americans established in business in Constantinople were CHARLES BROWN, WARREN HINDEN and JOHN REEVES; and the only person who had an office to receive and protect Americans was Mr. DAINESE, who acted as Consul. To Mr. REEVES, whom we knew to have resided twenty years at the Turkish capital, and who was the former shipbuilder of the naval arsenal, we spoke of the object of our visit. He kindly took us to the Minister of Artillery, to whom we spoke of "AMIN BEY'S, the Sultan's Ambassador," recommendation to us to present our invention to the Sultan. He indignantly replied, *that the Sultan had sent no "Ambassador" to the United States, and that they did not know who "Amin Bey" was.*

We then requested our Consul to have our invention properly brought before the Sultan. He did so, through the usual channels, and the Sultan not only purchased it, but also presented us with a diamond cup, which was exhibited for some time at Messrs. GAITS', of this City; also at the Mechanics' Fair here, at Baltimore and Richmond.

The Amin Bey fraud is the more reprehensible:

First—Because its perpetrators represented here the Turkish Government as destitute of means, and incapable of paying the "Ambassador's expenses."

Second—Because it took away from our Treasury $10,000 to pay Mr. BROWN'S and his pageants and pleasure excursions through the United States.

Third—Because the late commander of the store-ship *Erie*, in which AMIN was brought from the Mediterranean, presented a claim for a further sum of $2,500, for provisions and wines, alleged to have been furnished by him to the "Sultan's Ambassador," while on board his vessel.

Fourth—Because it encouraged Mr. BROWN to lay a claim before Congress, and to receive $5,000, which perhaps he would not have received without the popularity he obtained through AMIN.

And, finally, because, unless disclosed, it will leave an open way to exact more money from the Treasury for alleged expenses of the "Sultan's" *fictitious* "Ambassador."

The facts here stated are within the personal knowledge of myself, Mr. WOODWARD, and Mr. JOHN REEVES, whose charges against Mr. BROWN, for wrongs inflicted upon him and other Americans during the last twelve years, are alone sufficient, if properly brought before the President, to send a better man in his place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WRIGHT.

LONG ISLAND.

A Party Attempt to Rob a Lager-bier Saloon—One of Them is Mortally Wounded.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the lager-bier saloon kept by CHRISTIAN SCHELLENBAUR & Co., in the basement of No. 33 Court-street, Brooklyn, (in the marble block near the City Hall,) was broken into by a number of men, whose purpose was evidently to rob the place. They effected on entrance by pressing against one of the front doors, and bursting off the lock-socket. Mr. SCHELLENBAUR was sleeping at the time on a sofa in the back part of the saloon and was aroused by the noise made in forcing the door open. One of the gas-lights was burning dimly, and he could see the intruders distinctly; he thinks there were six or seven of them. Their first act upon entering was to attempt to turn off the gas at the meter near the door. Fortunately the wrench was not there, and they did not succeed in extinguishing the light. They then went to the rear of the saloon where Mr. SCHELLENBAUR was standing. He demanded their business, and receiving no reply, attempted to pass them for the purpose of leaving the premises, when he was knocked down. Getting up, he was again knocked down. He regained his feet a second time, and then attempted to get over the bar to obtain something to defend himself with. He made several attempts to do this, and was each time pulled back violently and thrown upon the floor. He finally succeeded in getting into the bar through the door leading from a rear room in the basement. The only weapon at hand was a bayonet, belonging to a German yager. This he seized hold of, and almost the same instant he was dragged over the bar. One of the villians seized him then by the nape of the neck and commenced beating him on the head with something hard, which he supposed was the handle of a knife or the butt of a pistol. While these blows were being dealt from behind, two others attacked him in front, and he was beaten most unmercifully, as his present condition shows. While thus engaged, he made a thrust with the bayonet at one of the men in front of him. The bayonet was sharp, and shaped something like a carving knife. It entered the left breast of the man, passing upward towards the neck, and from the appearance of the blood on the weapon it must have penetrated *six* or *seven* inches. The assailants then letting go Mr. SCHELLENBAUR to attend to their wounded companion, he (Mr. S.) seized upon this opportunity to escape from the premises, throwing the bayonet into the corner near the door as he passed out. He called "Police," "Murder," "Murder;" obtaining no assistance he crossed the street to Engine House No. 13. Several members of that Company as soon as possible went to the saloon, but the party had escaped and were nowhere to be seen. Mr. S. then went to the First Precinct Station-house and gave himself up to Sergeant SMITH, related to him what had occurred, saying that he was sure he had given the man a mortal wound. Sergeant SMITH visited the premises and finding that the statement was corroborated by appearances there, and also by the injuries to Mr. S., he was not detained. Immediate efforts were made to discover the thieves, but no trace of them could be found.

Mr. S. says that he can identify two or three of the party if he should ever see them again, and their description corresponds with the general appearance of three men who came into the saloon Thursday morning, while Mrs S. was there alone. They played dominoes, and left without spending anything at the bar.

This affair occurred within a stone's throw of the office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, which was open at the time, and on one of the most public and densely-populated thoroughfares in the city. The saloon was closed at 11 o'clock for the night, and was not again opened. A servant girl, who has been on the premises only one month, and recently from Germany, usually sleeps in the saloon at night, Mr. S. and wife sleeping up stairs. On this night the girl was unwell, and Mr. S. took her place in the saloon. It was at first supposed by some that the object of the party breaking in was to get at the girl, but the fact of her sleeping there was not known outside of the family. The three men before referred to who were in the place Thursday morning, heard Mrs. S. tell an acquaintance that he (Mr. S.) was asleep up stairs, and this leads to the supposition that they judged from this statement that no one slept in the saloon at night, and therefore it would be an easy job to rob it.

The Public School Buildings of Brooklin.

An important principle in the construction of the Public School buildings of Brooklyn was settled by the Board of Education in 1855, when, by a vote of 22 against 15, they adopted the plan of building these structures upon arches. The object was to economize in the expense of lots, and to furnish a covered play ground under the building. Against this plan various objections were then urged, the soundness of which experience is likely to demonstrate. The most valuable portion of the lot, and the only safe and suitable part for the Primary Department, it was urged, was thus sacrificed, while it became necessary to build an extra story. In New-York, where plots of ground sufficiently large could only be procured at great expense, there was some excuse for resorting to this arrangement, but in Brooklyn, where lots are comparatively cheap and plenty, such a necessity did not exist. But these views did not prevail.

Mr. BULKLEY, the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Public Schools, whose long connection with the department of public instruction gives weight to his opinion, is in favor of erecting separate schools for small children in the primary department, wholly distinct from the public school buildings, and of having fewer children in each school. Some such change is loudly called for.

The largest Public School in Brooklyn is No. 12, in Degraw-street, Mr. A. B. CLARKE, Principal. There are registered here over 2,000, and the average daily attendance is over 1,600. Of these, 700 are in the Primary Department, on the first story, about 450 in the Female Department, on the second story, and in the Male Department, third story, about 450. The assistants are all females. The entrance for the boys is by a winding stairway, about four feet wide, with a landing, or small square platform, on each of the stories, from which the turn is to a right angle. That on the girls' side is the same, there being only two stories, and for the Primary Department there is a distinct entrance. The house is very long, and is divided by lateral sliding doors, wholly of wood, into several apartments, each of which is sub-divided by a longitudinal partition; the lower part of this partition forms a gate that serves for a blackboard. It is hoisted up by pulleys. The house is warmed by furnaces, and the Principal considers them perfectly safe. Several of the doors which opened inward, and were, therefore, liable to become blocked by a crowd, have been altered so as to open outward. New doors have also been made opening near the stairs, and, to guard against the danger of the children being thrown over the railing, these are to be raised ten inches, by the addition of an iron rail. Mr. CLARKE says he generally dismisses his school in four minutes, and the pupils find no difficulty in passing safely out. But it is plain that these narrow, abrupt, winding stairways in a four story building, over which two thousand children must pass several times a day, are a most serious defect in the otherwise well-arranged plan of the house, and nothing short of a miracle could prevent a serious loss of life should there be a simultaneous rush of all the pupils upon these stairways. Mr. CLARKE frequently instructs his scholars how to act in case of a sudden alarm, and has them all pledged to remain in their seats should any such excitement occur, until dismissed in order, and he expresses the strongest confidence that they would obey his orders.

This being the only school in the Sixth Ward, and there being none in the adjoining (Twelfth) Ward, it is overcrowded, and there are more applications for admission than can be granted. The building was erected under the superintendence of E. W. DUNHAM, Esq., and is one of the strongest in Brooklyn.

District School No. 6, DAVID SYME, Principal, had a total average attendance in December of 844. The school-house also is built on arches, and is four stories high, each department arranged as in the other schools, the Primary, which has about 400 pupils, occupying the first story. It has the ordinary winding stairs, four feet wide. On each story, at the foot of each flight, is an open space 16 feet square, from which the hall extends the whole width of the building, a door opening at each end for the egress of scholars into the yard, a door leading thence into the street. Each floor is constructed alike, being divided into five apartments by sliding wooden doors. From each apartment there is a door leading into the hall. The means of egress from this building would be greatly improved by widening the stairs to twice their present width, which could easily be done without encroaching seriously upon the hall. The pupils have been thoroughly drilled by the Principal to remain stationary in case of alarm until permitted to leave the house in regular order. They have all pledged themselves to implicit obedience in this particular, and Mr. SYME is entirely confident that they would do so though the house were in a blaze. An excellent state of discipline seems to prevail in every department.

The house is warmed by three furnaces—one for each department—the furnace room being always kept locked, and no one but the Janitor permitted to enter it under any circumstances. There appears, however, to be a serious defect in the way two of the furnace pipes are made to press close to each other through the first floor, the lathes being in too close proximity to the pipes, and the plastering loose.

Number 8, in Middagh-street, is built four stories high on arches, and is heated by stoves in each room, which the Principal considers perfectly safe. The average daily attendance is 750, as follows: In the Primary Department, 350; female, 200; male, 200. At the street end there is the inevitable right angled four foot stairway, with a low railing, which is intended for the use of the teachers and visitors. On two of the stories the rooms are divided by movable sash doors, and are light and pleasant. A large portion of the Primary scholars are hived into a small back room, in an L of the building, where they are packed like herring in a barrel. The stairway in common use is through this room, and is built of stone, between solid brick walls. It is not over three feet wide, has no hand rail, and is without light, except from the bottom. Were there a sudden rush down such a passage way, it would inevitably become piled full, and nothing but a miracle could prevent a great loss of life. The yard is small, is paved with cobble-stones, and half of the original space allotted to the play-ground is piled with wood.

The houses that we have described are not bad specimens of the whole: they are above the average for accommodation and pretension.

The Last Lunatic Asylum Case.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR—THE MATRON DISMISSED.—A meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday, at the usual place, in Flatbush. After the transaction of some routine business, the Lunatic Asylum Committee, on the case of Mrs. LUCAS, the matron, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Mrs. LUCAS, the Matron of the Lunatic Asylum, be dismissed from the services of the Department, such dismissal to date from the 14th inst., the day of her suspension by the Asylum Committee.

The Committee made a written report which set forth that proceedings have been instituted by one WM. F. CASE, having in view the discharge of one of the patients of the Asylum; that such proceedings were planned without the knowledge of the Resident Physician or Superintendents, but with the secret cooperation of the Matron of this establishment, who had taken the advantage of her position for that purpose. That on the 14th inst. the Committee, believing that the safety and welfare of the female patients and the good reputation of the institution required it, had suspended the said matron until the Board might meet and take the subject into their consideration. Without entering into detail as to the mental condition of the patient alluded to, or as to the motives which may have prompted to so remarkable a procedure on the part of the matron, the Committee took occasion, nevertheless, to state that the event had served but to increase their confidence in the character and capacity of the Resident Physician, Dr. LANSING. The report concludes by saying that after a careful review of the facts, the Committee could come to no other conclusion than that the said matron was an unsafe and unfit person to be intrusted with the duties of her office.

☞ The Committee of the Board of Education, which has charge of Public School No. 14, is looking about for a temporary place in which to continue the school until another building can be erected on the site of the old school-house. Several proposals have been received, but the Committee cannot act until the after the next meeting of the Board of Education, which will be on the first Tuesday of February.

BROOKLYN LIQUOR CASES.—The parties convicted a short time ago in the Brooklyn City Court, of selling liquor without license, were arraigned yesterday for sentences, but at the request of their counsel sentence was postponed until Friday next. The basis of the motion was that the rulings of the Judge were in direct conflict with recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

POLICY SHOP BROKEN UP.—A notorious den at the corner of Charles and Tallman streets, Brooklyn, kept as a policy shop by WM. F. YOUNG & JAMES FISHER, was broken up Thursday night, and the proprietors arrested by Sergeant CRAFT and officers of the Second Precinct. The accused were yesterday morning held by Justice CORNWELL to answer.

☞ A case is under investigation by the Grand Jury of Kings County, in which a noted sporting-man of New-York is accused of attempting to commit an infamous outrage upon a lady at Gravesend Bay.

List of the Naval Officers Confirmed by the Senate.

The following Naval officers, whose positions were changed by the operation of the act of Congress of Feb 28, 1855, have been confirmed by the Senate, and restored to the active list of the Navy:

JOSEPH SMITH, now a Captain on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 9th of February, 1837, to take rank as such next after Captain M. C. PERRY.

URIAH P. LEVY, dropped, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 29th of March, 1844, to take rank as such next after Captain HIRAM PAULDING.

JOSEPH R. JARVIS now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 24th of May, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain CHARLES H. BELL.

JOHN S. CHAUNCEY, dropped, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain JOSEPH B. HULL.

JAMES GLYNN, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain ROBERT B. CUNNINGHAM.

ROBERT RITCHIE, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain JOHN RUDD.

JOHN S NICHOLAS, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain GEORGE F. PEARSON.

CADWALADER RINGGOLD, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 2d of April, 1856, to take rank as such next after Capt. HUGH Y. PURVIANCE.

ISAAC S STREETT, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 2d of March, 1857, to take rank as such next after Capt. HENRY W. MORRIS.

ROBERT D. THORBURN, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 3d of October, 1850, to take rank as such next after Commander WILLIAM C. WHITTLE.

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 18th of October, 1850, to take rank as such next after Commander ROBERT D. THORBURN.

WILLIAM S. OGDEN, dropped, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 22d of April, 1851, to take rank as such next after Commander SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.

JOHN CALHOUN, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 4th of November, 1852, to take rank as such next after Commander ROBERT G. ROBB.

MURRAY MASON, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be Commander in the Navy from the 25th of February, 1854, to take rank as such next after Commander HENRY K. HOFF.

WILLIAM E. HUNT, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 22d of August, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander JOHN W. LIVINGSTON.

MATTHEW F. MAURY, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander JAMES F. SCHENCK.

JAMES S. PALMER, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander S. W. GODON.

ROBERT HANDY, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander GUERT GANSEVOORT.

HENRY WALKER, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander B. M. DOVE.

LEWIS C. SARTORI, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th of September, 1841, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant C. B. POINDEXTER.

FABIUS STANLY, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th of September, 1841, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant EDMUND LANIER.

JOHN N. MAFFIT, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 25th of June, 1843, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant JAMES D. JOHNSTON.

A. DAVIS HARRELL, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 17th of May, 1847, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant S. D. TRENCHARD.

ALEXANDER MURRAY, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 12th of August, 1847, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant JOSEPH N. BARNEY.

THOMAS H. STEVENS, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th of May, 1849, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant W. C. B. S. PORTER.

VAN RENSSELAER MORGAN, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th of October, 1849, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant WM. E. HOUDINOT.

ABNER READ, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 6th of February, 1854, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant HENRY K. STEVENS.

GEORGE A. STEVENS, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant LEONARD PAULDING.

AUGUSTUS MCLAUGHLIN, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant JONATHAN H. CARPER.

WM. W. LOW, now a Master in the Line of Promotion, on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant WM. P. BUCKNER.

J. HOWARD MARCH, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant JOHN L. DAVIS.

THOMAS S. THORNTON, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant ALEXANDER A. SEMMES.

EDMUND C. GRAFTON, now a Passed Midshipman on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th of September, 1855, on the Active List, to take rank as such next after Lieut. JOSEPH FRY.

The following dropped officers, placed on the Reserved List, have been confirmed:

SAMUEL W. LECOMPTE to be a Commander in the Navy from the 8th of September, 1841, on furlough pay.

WM. A. C. FARRAGUT to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 9th of December, 1844, on leave-of-absence pay.

RICHARD W. MEADE to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 20th of December, 1837, on furlough pay.

THOMAS BROWNELL to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th of December, 1843, on furlough pay.

JULIUS S. BOHRER to be a Master in the line of promotion in the Navy from the 1st of March, 1854, on leave-of-absence pay.

NATHANIEL T. WEST to be a Passed Midshipman in the Navy from the 10th of August, 1847, on leave-of-absence pay.

The following transfers from the furlough to the leave-of-absence pay of the reserved list have been confirmed:

Captains—Jesse Wilkinson, Thomas M. Newell, William K. Latimer, John H. Graham and William Inman.

Commanders—Charles T. Platt, Henry Bruce and Charles H. Jackson.

Lieutenants—Peter Turner, Gabriel G. Williams, Simon B. Bissell, John J. Glasson, Henry A. Steele, William Chandler, James M. Gillis, John P. Parker, Edward C. Bowers, Augustus S. Baldwin, William B. Whiting and Mathias C. Marin.

Master—R. Clarendon Jones.

Passed Midshipman—Samuel Pearce.

Interesting News from the Plains.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 19.

A letter from the Agent of the United States Express Company at Jefferson City, dated yesterday, communicates some interesting items of news from the Plains.

It is stated that Mr. A. ACHNER, an Indian trader, had arrived in that city from Fort Laramie. He left that fort on the 3d inst. On his way, on the 22d December, he met between six hundred and seven hundred Cheyenne and Camanche Indians returning from Great Salt Lake City to their villages, on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie, accompanied by about twenty of the Mormon leaders. He understands that it was the intention of these Indians, of course under the influence of the Mormons, to remain in the camp until the Spring, and then to employ themselves in harassing and cutting off the trains of provisions, &c., intended for the relief of Col. JOHNSTON. The Indians had been persuaded to believe that there were eighty thousand men among the Mormons, capable of bearing arms, and well equipped, and they describe them as having numerous fortifications. They also speak of a large number of Indian allies; and declare that the Mormons have no idea of running away.

Mr. ACHNER reports that he saw a white girl, about nine years of age, in the camp of the Cheyennes. She was dressed as an Indian. She represented to him that her parents were from Green County, Ill., and that she was stolen from them by the Indians when the train of emigrants was crossing the plains, but that she did not know whether her parents were living or dead. Mr. ACHNER was unable to rescue her by force, or to purchase her, her captor being absent on a hunt; but he was quite confident of being able to do so on his next expedition among the Indians.

This gentlemen is represented as having been a trader for many years among the Indians, and his statements are entitled to credit.

The Robertson Case at Rochester.

From the Rochester Democrat, 21st.

A body of several hundred persons who had heard the verdict in the Robertson case, escorted Mr. R. and his counsel from the Court-house to the Arcade. The numbers of the crowd were largely augmented at that place in a few minutes, so as to completely fill the Arcade floor and also the gallery. Mr. R. and some friends proceeded to the office of BENEDICT & MARTINDALE. Calls for "ROBERTSON" were loudly made, and finally CHAUNCEY PERRY, Esq., came out upon the gallery, and thanked the persons present for their interest in Mr. ROBERTSON. He said:

And now, in the name of JOHN B. ROBERTSON—whom we believe has been unjustly persecuted, and made the subject of a foul and deep-laid conspiracy—allow me to return you his sincere thanks for this kind demonstration, and to add, that as long as he lives you will have his esteem, and that he will demonstrate, as heretofore, that he is a *man*—[applause]—and will maintain that high and irreproachable character which he has ever borne among the citizens of Rochester. [Prolonged applause.]

Calls were made for "ROBERTSON" and "MARTINDALE."

J. H. MARTINDALE, Esq., (one of ROBERTSON'S Counsel,) appeared upon the gallery, and said:

FRIENDS: I am not here to speak in terms of exultation. God's will has been done in the righteous verdict just now rendered. In this struggle—when the social position and liberty of a fellow-man, and the happiness and well-being of a family, have been jeopardized,—there has been a support to those thus imperilled in the sympathy with the accused party which was felt to exist in the popular heart. JOHN B. ROBERTSON rises high above the base accusation made against him. God be devoutly thanked. [Applause.]

Calls for "ROBERTSON," and "Three groans for BIEGLER," &c., were made.

Mr. PERRY again came forward, and said:

Mr. ROBERTSON is not in condition to come before you, but his request is that I say to you, that from a heart too full for utterance he thanks you.

A man in the crowd near our reporter, endeavored to attract attention by saying—"Money, money, it is nothing but money." He added—"What better is this man than one who has not so much money." He was admonished by some of the crowd to "dry up," and was not again heard from.

The crowd then quietly dispersed.

Case of Mr. Strickland, the Banished Mobile Bookseller—An Amiable Article.

From the Mobile Mercury, 9th.

On Thursday night some excitement arose among our people on account of a report that WM. STRICKLAND was yet in the city. The police had failed to ascertain whether the report was true or not, and, in order that all excitement might be allayed at once and forever, it was resolved that a meeting of the citizens be called the next day at 11 o'clock. This was accordingly done through the papers, and at the hour announced a large and respectable number of our citizens assembled at the Amphitheatre. Dr. WOODCOCK was called to the Chair and the meeting organized. The object of the meeting was then explained by the Chairman, and, after a few well-timed remarks from Dr. MOORE, it was unanimously resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of gentlemen to wait upon MRS STRICKLAND, and respectfully explain to her that she could not longer be permitted to remain in the city, and must take her departure without delay. The meeting then adjourned, and doubtless by this time the Committee have fulfilled their disagreeable duty.

Many persons believe the meeting ought not to have been held, on account of giving undue importance to STRICKLAND'S advent among us, and in all probability creating for him that very capital which he expected to make from his visit here. We regret the necessity of the meeting, but believe it was the very best thing to do under the circumstances. This man STRICKLAND had been expelled from the city *for an offence which, in the opinion of respectable and law-abiding men, authorized and demanded his expulsion; his wife was permitted to remain here, and with the assistance of his agents, settle up his affairs.* After establishing himself in business in the West, he published an Almanac, intended as an advertisement, in which he makes himself out a martyr, threatens good and honorable citizens of this place with assassination, reviles the honored dead, and then returns to the city, only after a short lapse of time, expecting, doubtless, to be again driven out with a great clamor and noise, and under circumstances as would create for him great notoriety at home. This our people were anxious to prevent, and consequently took steps to have him quietly removed from the city; his wife remained here, and as long as she remained, of course, reports would circulate that STRICKLAND was yet among us, and would remain in defiance of us. Reports that caused many to believe that he was concealed here by some of our citizens, and creating and causing suspicion and distrust among us. Under all the circumstances, *we fully concur with the action of the meeting, and think that the sooner we get rid of Strickland and all that belongs to him the better.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 23.

I.—POETRY—Sixty New-Year's Days Ago.
II.—LITERARY—The Legend of My Native Town.
III.—NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.
IV.—TERRIBLE DISASTER IN BROOKLYN—Destruction of Public School No 14, and Loss of Six Lives.
V.—NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON—Full Report of Proceedings.
VI.—ROMANCE OF LOVE—An Elopement Case in New-York.
VII.—THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER TRIAL—Acquittal of Thos. W Smith.
VIII.—NICARAGUA—The Yrisarri Correspondence.
IX.—WASHINGTON MATTERS—The Business before Congress, &c.
X.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS DURING THE WEEK—John P. Hale's Speech on Kansas.
XI.—GOVERNORS' MESSAGES—Abstracts.
XII.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.
XIII.—THE UTAH ARMY IN WINTER QUARTERS.
XIV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—The Indian Mutiny—Commercial Intelligence.
XV.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK.
XVI.—CITY INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.
XVII.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY—Specie in the New-York Banks over $30,000,000.
XVIII.—NEWS FROM KANSAS—The Election.
XIX.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XX.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.
XXI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Carefully prepared for this paper—Full Reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets—Farmers' Club of the American Institute
XXII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Mormons—A Southern Confederacy—Prospects of the English Ministry—Kansas Matters—The Murderers in the Tombs—Public Corruption, &c., &c.
XXIII.—THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.
XXIV.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE** For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **A Splendid Illustration of the Burning of the Brooklyn School-House**, with full particulars of the fearful occurrence, will be published in the SUNDAY COURIER of TO-MORROW. Price 3 cents per copy.

☞ **Pacific Hotel.**
The board at this house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, JR., BENJ. LYNDE, } No. 172 Greenwich-st.

☞ **Phrenological Examinations**, with Charts and descriptions of character, and advice as to proper occupation, given daily at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LORILLARD—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21 by Rev. Dr. W. R. Williams, P. LORILLARD, Jr., to EMILY, eldest daughter of Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., of this City.

CRANE—SHOTWELL.—At Hackettstown, on Tuesday Jan. 21, by Rev. B. R. Wilson D. D., THEODORE CRANE, M. D., to EMMA E., daughter of the late J. Shotwell, Esq.

DAY—SEYMOUR.—At Victor Ontaria Co., N. Y., on Wednesday Jan 20, by Rev. J. Pierson, EDWARD M DAY, of New-York, to CHARLOTTE S. CRAPO, daughter of Belden Seymour, of Victor

DIED.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, Mr. IRA MERRITT, aged 47 years

The friends and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 372 Bowery. His remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

KING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, of croup ELIZABETH E. KING aged 2 years and 29 days, daughter of Thos H. King, of Buffalo.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her grandmother, No 182 6th av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, ANNA SEGUINE, youngest daughter of Amos R. Thompson, in the 6th year of her age.

The relat

A Texas Lawyer in Trouble—Bogus Drafts on New-York.

The Galveston *News* learns, from a friend who resides at Richmond, Texas, that considerable excitement was caused in that town last week by the developments of a forgery case, implicating a young lawyer who had formerly held an unblemished character in the community. It appears that W. P. GREENFIELD, the lawyer referred to, had ordered a lot of books from New-York, and had sent on in payment a draft purporting to be drawn by "C. Sugg," on a house in that City, for some sixty odd dollars, which was returned protested, and upon inquiry it was found that there was no such person as C. Sugg in Richmond or vicinity. GREENFIELD had, by some means, induced WM. M. RICE & Co., of Houston, to accept the draft for him, and it came back upon them for payment, as GREENFIELD refused to make up the amount to them. The matter was laid before the Grand Jury of Fort Bend County, and a true bill of indictment for forgery was found against him. The young limb of the law was immediately arrested and examined before a Justice, who fixed the bail at $2,000, which the culprit was unable to give. The kind-hearted sheriff, not wishing to consign such a nice young man to the same prison occupied by negro murderers, placed him under a guard of four men and allowed him in their company the freedom of the city. So one day last week, GREENFIELD sold his fine library of some four hundred volumes, and with the proceeds bought a horse, which he hitched not far from the Court-house, with saddle and bridle already on, and then strolled around town with his guards. Watching his opportunity, he at last broke from them and mounted his horse, mounted him and rode off at the top of his speed.

He has not been heard from since. He was very generally liked among his associates. They can hardly believe that he would have sacrificed a respectable position in society, a fair practice at the bar, and an amount of personal property several times greater than the possible avails of his fraud, except through the workings of insanity, of which, it is said, he had given other indications.

TROUBLE AT THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing from the Red River Settlement of the North, states that an actual rebellion has taken place in the settlement, against the Hudson's Bay Company, which claims not only a monopoly of the trade, but the monopoly of the soil. The immediate cause for the outbreak was the imprisonment by the Company of a Mr. BANNATYNE, who was proceeding up the Saskatchewan Valley, on a trading expedition. The Company were compelled to release him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Methodist Protestant Church.**—Attorney-st., Rev. HURLBURT HANKS, Pastor. A series of lectures is being given in the above Church by the Pastor every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject for TO-MORROW MORNING—*Character and Genius*. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, also in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, Rev. WM. H. MILLER, President of the New-York Conference, will preach. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **North Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A daily Prayer Meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock, in rear of the church.

☞ **Luther's Escape from the Wartburg, and his return to Wittenburg**; *Or, the Progress of the Reformation.*—The eighth Lecture of a series of Magic Pictures from the Life of Luther, on the above topic, will be given on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. 2d and 3d ays. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Also, preaching on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, M. E.—An adjourned meeting of the Corporators on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—On SUNDAY the Uniting or Anniversary sermons of the First Colored Congregational Methodist Church 6th-st, between Bowery and 2d-av., will be preached. Services in the morning by Rev. S. T. JONES, in the afternoon by Rev. J. TILMON, and in the evening by Rev. WM. H. BISHOP. Collections will be taken up towards discharging the debt of the church.

☞ **Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery.** JOHN THOMAS, M. P., editor of the *Herald of the Messiah*, &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., having from the Old and New Testaments the Christian-ity of the Bible in contradiction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

And lo! from every land they come, they come,
The scattered sheep—I see them flocking home.

☞ **The Advent Messenger will Preach on** the *Coming Kingdom of Messiah*, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Reader, you are invited.

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D.,** and Missionary friends, will resume (D. V.) the public conference on *The Anti-Scriptural Character of Romanism*, in Sprague Hall, No. 148 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting strangers are expected to take part in the exercises. All are cordially invited.

☞ **Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor of the** First Free Will Baptist Church, will lecture on *The Soul and its Empire*, SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Other services as usual at the usual hours. Seats free. The public are invited.

☞ **Anniversary.**—The Sabbath School Missionary Association connected with the Eastern Congregational Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., will hold its second anniversary on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24, 1858. Rev. C. L. BRACE and others will address the meeting.

☞ **Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn.**—By invitation of the minister of this church, Mrs LUCRETIA MOTT, of Philadelphia will speak at the Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

☞ **Rev. J. Howard Smith,** Rector of the Church of the Intercession, Carmansville, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 150 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev H. T. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Lecture**—By Rev. J. KENNEDY, D. D., in the Willet-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING Jan. 25, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Home Thoughts for the Old and Young.* Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday Schools. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **The Bible Class under the Leadership** of Prof. EDWARD CROSBY meets EVERY SABBATH, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the small Chapel of the New York University. The class is open to ladies as well as gentlemen. Sunday School Teachers are invited to attend.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev Dr. ASA D. SMITH will preach in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24 at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Application of Christian Principle to business.*

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 in the EVENING, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st. Subject—*This Body shall put on Immortality—Second Coming of Christ, &c.* Seats free.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church**—corner of Broome and Greene sts.—Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, (Jan. 24,)—*Moses, the Lawgiver.* Seats for strangers

☞ **Rev. Mr. Converse,** Assistant Minister at the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Dr Bedell's will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, TO-MORROW EVENING. A collection will be made for the mission.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Chatham Hall, Astor place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lecture on Wednesday evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Free Church.**—Divine service is held every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock and EVENING at 7½ o'clock at St. George's Chapel, corner Beekman and Cliff sts. The seats are all free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **There will be public worship** in the Fourth Association Reformed Presbyterian Church corner of Bouston and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW, at the usual time. The pastor, Rev. M. PRESTLEY, will preach at 7 in the evening.

☞ **The Restitution,** *according to the prophets, the subject of Christianity, and the hope of Christians*—the subject of a discourse by BARNET MATTHIAS, TO-MORROW, at 2½ P. M., corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., up stairs

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hawks,** Rector of Calvary Church, will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, in 35th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **South Dutch Church,** 5th av. and 21st st., Sabbath evening discourses to the young by Rev. Dr. MACAULEY. Subject for Jan. 24, *Wealth.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev Dr. ASA D SMITH will preach in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hague, of Albany, will preach** in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., TO MORROW, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Central M. E. Church,** 7th-av., near 14th-st—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. LAURENCE, of the First-street Church, and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. D. BROWN.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev Mr. FOLLAND, of Taunton, Mass., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the EVENING a sermon to young men.

AMUSEMENTS

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
(Also, of the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. Nixon
Principal Clown.....Den Stone

VAN AMBURGH'S
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
TRIUMPH OF THE GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
NEW COSTUMES AND DECORATIONS,
GRAND STATE CHARIOT,
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
SEVENTY-FIVE YOUNG ARTISTS, with
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
FOURTEEN ACTS IN THE ARENA
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Jan. 23,
SEVENTH NIGHT
of an entirely new and original version of the most popular of all fairy tales. The management, encouraged by the success they have hitherto met with, have been induced to present this play with the most liberal outlay.
The characters will be sustained by
75 YOUNG ARTISTS,
50 IN THE CORPS DE BALLET,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
SPLENDID PROPERTIES,
HIGH STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT
of Cinderella, drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
the whole forming a
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.
CINDERELLA,
CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Prince.....Master C. Sherwood
Baron.....Master T. Nicolo
Pedro.....Master G Nicolo
Dandini.....Miss Frank
Old Bachelor (aged 3 years).....Master Dominic
Coachman.....Master George
Footmen.....Masters Charles and John
Pages.....Misses Wilson and Chicini
Heralds.....Masters Frederick, Axtell and Chicini
Ushers.....Masters Ross, Nicolo, Louis and Walter
Cinderella, } daughters of the Baron. } Miss Adelaide
Clorinda, } } Miss Burk
Thisbe, } } Miss Murry
Fairy (godmother to Cinderella).....Mrs Nixon
First Old Maid (aged 3 years).....Miss Margaret
Second Old Maid (aged 3 years).....Miss Mary

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

SCENE I.

A Drawing-room in the Baron's Castle—Cinderella's degrading servitude; insolent pride of her sisters; Cinderella begs to be taken to the ball; they laugh at her presumption, and order her to the kitchen; the Fairy Queen enters, disguised as a decrepid old woman; she asks for charity, and is spurned by the haughty sisters; Cinderella treats the disguised Fairy with kindness, warmth and love; the sisters attempt to strike Cinderella, when the Fairy paralyzes their arms, and threatens to punish them. the proud sisters dress for the ball; Pedro spoils one of their hats and feathers; the Baron enters and is leading the sisters out when Cinderella implores him to let her go with them to the ball; he thrusts her aside and commands her to finish her work in the kitchen; transformations and grand Fairy demonstrations; words appear upon the fireplace—"Cinderella, thy Woes will Soon End," the Fairy appears through the chimney, and asks Cinderella the cause of her sorrow; she discloses it: the Fairy promises her that she shall go to the ball; Pedro is sent to the garden by the Fairy for a pumpkin; the fairy touches it with her wand, and the

PUMPKIN IS CHANGED INTO A CHARIOT,

Pedro desires to know where the horses are coming from; the Fairy sends him for a rat-trap; it is brought in, and the mice transformed into ponies; a great rat metamorphosed into a fat coachman; two lizards changed to footmen; the fairy chariot and ponies are driven around the ring, attended by a full retinue in rich liveries, Cinderella's rags exchanged to a splendid ball dress; the Fairy gives her a pair of Glass Slippers; Cinderella is about stepping into her chariot when the Fairy erases upon her to return home before the hour of Midnight, for her liveries will all disappear as suddenly as they came; she promises obedience; the chariot drives off. Cinderella in high glee.

SCENE II.

The Prince's Ball-room represented; a grand banquet is spread for the guests; the Prince receives his visitors as they enter, and are conducted to their seats by ushers; the haughty sisters enter, and are politely handed to their places by the Prince; a trumpet sounds and a herald enters with a banner; "Gracious Prince, a beauteous Princess, whose name we heard not, has just arrived at the Prince descends; Cinderella enters; he tries to raise her veil; she resists; he finally succeeds in raising her veil, and is struck with her transcendent beauty; the sisters very jealous; the signal for the ball to commence is given; the Prince selects Cinderella for a partner; a celebrated Polka Quadrille by the entire troupe of children, led by Cinderella and the Prince; after the partaking of refreshments the waltzing commences; in the midst of their hilarity the clock strikes twelve; Cinderella shrieks; ballroom in confusion; Prince distracted; grand transformation of ponies into mice, chariot into pumpkin, coachman into a rat, and footmen into lizards; the Prince finds the glass slipper, but cannot find the owner; the sisters try to soothe him, but in vain.

SCENE III.

Kitchen in the Baron's Castle—Cinderella returns in her rags disconsolate; Pedro chases in the pumpkin, being all the remains of her fine equipage; the Baron and the sisters return and set Cinderella to work; a trumpet is heard without; a herald enters with a proclamation that the Prince will Marry the Lady whose Foot will fit the Slipper found in the room at last night's ball; Prince and retinue enter; the sisters try to put on the slipper; no go; Cinderella is told by Pedro to make a trial; she steps forward for that purpose; the sisters push her back; the Prince interposes, and she is allowed to try it on: it fits; triumph of Cinderella; the fairy comes in, waves her wand, and Cinderella is once more changed into a fine lady; the Prince offers Cinderella his hand in marriage, and is accepted.

IN ADDITION TO THE PLAY,

Grand performances in the Arena by
MLLE. VIRGINIA,
the famous equestrienne, who has achieved a brilliant success.
MISS IDA,
MR. C. SHERWOOD,
THE GREAT CLOWNS,
EATON STONE,
E. W. PERRY,
B. HEMMINGS.
NICOLO FAMILY,
F. RENTZ,
Sig. BLISS,
AND FIFTEEN OTHER FAVORITE PERFORMERS, WITH
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
THE LION QUEEN,
The Great Elephant, TIPPO SAIB,
Forming the greatest Equestrian, Hippodramatic and Zoological exhibition in the United States.
Great attraction—engagement of Mme. OLINZA, the Polish refugee, the greatest tight-rope artist in the world. Mme. Olinza will make her debut here on Monday, Jan. 25.
SAM LATHROP,
the Original American Clown, will make his first appearance on Monday night next.
EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE.
In compliance with the request of the large number of ladies and children who have been unable to obtain places at the regular day performances of CINDERELLA, an extra entertainment will be given on MONDAY AFTERNOON next. Doors open at 1½ o'clock; to commence at 2.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Doors open at 1½; performances commence at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
Second time of Wilkie Collins' original two-act drama,
THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

Aaron Ernmock, light keeper.....Wheatleigh
Jacob Dale.....Burnett | Samuel Furley.....Peters
The Shipwrecked Lady.....Miss Laura Keene
Phœbe Dale.....Miss Charlotte Thompson

A new Drop Curtain, by Hiswithorne, representing Eddystone Lighthouse in a storm.
To conclude with Tom Taylor's new comedy,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAYLIGHT EXHIBITION.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.
THIS (Saturday, AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock when will be presented all the Tame and Wild Beasts,
ALL OF THE CHILDREN,
ALL OF THE PONIES,
THE ELEPHANT WILL WALK THE ROPE.
THE RHINOCEROUS WILL ACT,
and those sagacious comedians
"THEM MULES,"
will appear.
IN THE EVENING,
first appearance of
THE MAN-MONKEY, THE UNKNOWN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE LEDGER AGAINST THE WORLD!
THE GREAT LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!
SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., IMMORTALIZED!
DRAMATIC STORY OF SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.
NOTHING EQUALS THE LEDGER!
THE PIONEER PATRIOT,
FROM
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!
THE PIONEER PATRIOT.
FROM
THE NEW YORK LEDGER!
THE MAID OF THE WAR PATH,
FROM
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
ONE MILLION READ THE LEDGER.
THOUSANDS ON THOUSANDS
CROWD THE MUSEUM
TO SEE
THE MAID OF THE WAR PATH,
FROM
THE NEW YORK LEDGER
PERFORMED TWICE TO-DAY.
SATURDAY, JAN. 23,
At 2½ and 7 o'clock
Admission, as usual, 25 cents to the whole Museum; children half price.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, 1858,
The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL
To be followed by the original play of "Powers,"
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
To conclude with the Drama of the
PIONEER PATRIOT.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, 1858
Second appearance of R. B. B. the great horse trainer, with his wonderful trick horse, MAZEPPA.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
BURLESQUE CIRCUS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit.....13 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
At 7 o'clock, the grand Dramatic Romance, entitled
ROOKWOOD.
To be followed by
THE WRECK ASHORE.
To conclude with the Farce of
PADDY MILES' BOY.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
GOING TO THE GRAND CALICO SOIREE,
Should come and practice the most fashionable dances at Madame DAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open every day and evening.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Decider success of the entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H. Watkins, Esq. of THE GREAT LEDGER STORY, by Sylvanus Cobb Esq., entitled THE PIONEER PATRIOT; or THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Jack, the negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton the Waid of the War Path, Mrs. C. Howard. A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 161 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Scenery, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Dargeon's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MART OF FASHION.
The gay and the witty—the belles of the City,
All hasten to RANNEY'S, the splendors to see;
They make it a duty, all ladies of beauty,
To call at Broadway, number Two Ninety-three;
Where with great satisfaction, each brilliant attraction,
In gifts and in volumes is viewed every day—
Sure never before, in an elegant store,
Was beheld such a tempting and gorgeous display.

Hard times and long faces, this home of the graces,
At RANNEY'S have never yet dared to intrude;
Here Fortune advances, with smiles and bright glances,
To greet all her friends in her happiest mood.
A book and a present so sparkling and pleasant,
Await all who call at Two Ninety-three;
Here are treasures so rare to please all the fair—
If you doubt us, just promenade Broadway and see.

Every volume purchased is accompanied by a gift of value and ornament, at the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

NOW READY.
I
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.
NORTHERN TRAVEL:
Summer and Winter pictures of Sweden, Lapland and Norway.
By BAYARD TAYLOR.
12mo. $1 25.
II
ART MANUFACTURES ILLUSTRATED:
The application of Art to Manufactures.
By GEO. C. MASON.
With more than one hundred fine illustrations. 12mo. $2.
*** This is a new book of permanent practical value.
G. P. PUTNAM, No 321 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—The members of the above associations are urgently requested to meet at the John-street Methodist Church THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock as business of the utmost importance will be presented to the Joint Committee appointed some months since. We would like to have the attendance of all friends of the 450,150 young men of our two cities, that they may also lend a helping hand to the work which will be presented.

GEORGE P. EDGAR, WM. M. HASTINGS, } New-York,
GEORGE TERRY, HENRY H. LLOYD, SILAS M. GIDDINGS, SAMUEL W. SERRELL, } Brooklyn, } Committee.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at No 75 Henry st., near Market-st., on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend Divine service in a body at the Mariners' Baptist Church in Cherry-st., by invitation of the Pastor. Every Veteran is requested to be present. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room in the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 155 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

AN APPEAL.—THE MANAGERS OF THE ASSOCIATION for Improving the Condition of the Poor, impressed no less by the unsupportable pressure of the influence now upon them, than by the irrepressible cries of the needy for relief, would respectfully present a plain statement of facts.
Never before, so early in the season, have the numbers of the destitute been so great, or their necessities more urgent. Twenty thousand persons are now receiving aid of the Association, against about seven thousand in the corresponding period of the last Winter, and, despite of a human discrimination, the numbers are largely augmenting day by day, and are likely to do so for the next two months at least. The system of giving employment, These assisted are mostly of a new class—among whom are many widows with helpless children many sick and aging—mechanics, laborers, sewing women, etc—who have hitherto been self supporting, and by failure of work are brought to abject want. They must not only be promptly and regularly relieved, but requiring a larger allowance for their support than is needed by the depraved poor, the ratio of expenditure has been increased far above the average of former seasons.
Facts show that the aggregate outlays have trebled those of any previous year, excepting the "hard Winter" of 1856-'57, and even that memorable Winter has thus far been exceeded about 40 per cent. The unprecedented consequent upon the labor movements, and the unusual cry of prospective want, echoed by the press brought in liberal contributions, especially from the wealthy, in the earlier part of the season. The sudden subsidence of that excitement was succeeded by the boon of a most genial Winter, which, while it may have tended to diminish suffering, has had, nevertheless, a very depressing influence on the receipts of the Association, but lessening the number, or the necessities of the needy.
The contributions have fallen off more than one-half within the past three weeks, while the applications for aid have more than doubled.
Reasoning *a priori*, and from general facts as they now appear, the pressure will be far greater as the inclement season advances than it was in 1856. In that year the appropriations for February were $42,90., though the outlay for the preceding December, as stated, was 40 per cent. less than the present Winter. There being now in the treasury but $1,742 to meet the coming demand without timely and greatly enlarged contributions the bankruptcy of the Association, and the terrible consequences to the poor and to the City, inseparable from such an event in mid Winter, cannot be contemplated without a shudder!
On this brief statement of facts the Board rests its appeal. The 369 visitors are now nearly overwhelmed with their arduous labors but, unfli ching in self-sacrifice, they stand ready to act as the almoners of the benevolent if the means shall be supplied. They are prepared to do and to suffer all that mortal men can, but they cannot make bread out of stones. At such a crisis it is idle to plead hard times and straightened resources. Responsibility cannot thus be evaded. All must give—give liberally though they have given before—give more, *for more than they can spare.* For we are in the midst of no ordinary distress, and no ordinary liberality will afford the relief required. Yet relief must come—for it cannot be that thousands of our deserving fellow citizens shall be doomed to die at our doors, of suffering and starvation.
By order of the Board. JAMES BROWN, President.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

THE TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION for improving the condition of the Poor, acknowledges the receipt of $59 from a "Widow," for the benefit of five of the most destitute families known to Managers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as coachman and gardener, or waiter, and to take care of a horse and carriage; is a careful driver; can refer to his late employer for character and capabilities; is willing to devote his whole time to his employer's interest; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a quiet family. Call at No. 129 West 29th-st., for a week if not engaged.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant; has experience in sickness; would not object to the charge of an invalid; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th av., near 21st-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man of excellent character and competency, as coachman and groom; understands his business in every particular; will assist in the garden and make himself useful in for which a gentleman of the highest order in this city and whom he last served, will testify. Apply at No. 307 Bowery. Will go any distance, and take moderate wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 169 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 386 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 484 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady, sober man, who understands his business in all its parts well, and has the best of references. Any family wanting a first-rate waiter can apply at No. 718 Broadway, at the apothecary's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron by a very competent woman, with good City reference; cooks meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, &c.; her daughter, a tidy girl of 15, would see to children, do waiting, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city references given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—is glad to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 3 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; makes excellent bread; is competent to do the work of a genteel family, City or Brooklyn; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family, is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City references. Call or address at No. 277 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 223 East 9th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 21 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING German Protestant girl, a situation; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 566 Broadway, room No. 32.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 227 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire of or address L. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as book keeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last situation. No. 191 West 23d-st.

AN ORGANIST AND A QUARTETTE—At present connected with the best choirs in the City, who have been rehearsing for the past year with a view to singing the Church service, would make an engagement with an Episcopal Society from the 1st of May. Salaries not an object for an able trio at a pleasant situation. Address G. R. C., Box No 1,213, Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMily; the man as coachman, the woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also a young woman to take charge of a small dairy, washer, ironer and as lady in general housework. They must be Protestants and be well recommended. Apply at No 120 Warren-st.

BOOKBINDING.—A MAN PERFECT

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, collection of original Paintings, Horses and Carriages, Library, Wines, &c., belonging to the estate of JOHN L. PIRON, Esq.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant Furniture of the house, all of which was made to order and will be sold without reserve. The character of the sale makes it imperative that purchasers should remove the goods within two days after the sale. The catalogue embraces over 400 lots of magnificent rose-wood furniture and valuable works of art, consisting, in part, of elegant pearl-inlaid piano-forte, used but three months, with the unexpired warranty; 2 elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, with slip covers; 4 large French mantel and pier mirrors, medallion carpets, two full marble-top rosewood etageres, with plate doors; statuary, marble-top centre, sofa, and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; Turkish reception chairs, divans, in brocade; consoles, in buhl-work; French escritoire, inlaid with pearl; elegant mantel vases, marble groups and figures, silk and lace curtains, marble top music cabinet, collection of superb paintings, all of which are worthy of special attention, as they include rare and valuable subjects and all richly framed; gold and bronze ormolu chandeliers, with a variety of elegant Parisian parlor ornaments. Dining-room, chamber and library furnished in rosewood and oak; marble-top dressing bureaus, rich carved bedsteads, 12 large hair mattresses, bedding, English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood washstands, French toilet sets, oval mirrors, gold bordered shades, French cottage chairs, rockers, in plush and haircloth; tapestry carpets, rosewood secretary-bookcase, oak extension dining table, marble top sideboard, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver ware, French China crystal cut glass, sofa bedsteads, &c., with a large quantity of furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement, which, to be fully appreciated, must be examined. Catalogues can be had at the house at 9 o'clock on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL this auction on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st. Continuation sale. A superb and unique sale of beautiful Chinese antiquities and curiosities, with a large collection of shells from every part of the world, and other rare articles never before imported into this country—large and elegant vases, tea and dinner sets, elegant carved ivory vases, inlaid and enameled work-boxes; camphor-wood boxes, most exquisitely carved; backgammon board, very elegant; card and cigar cases; Japanese coral baskets, paper weights, Great Josh and other gods; walking canes, with 300 plates floco wood, from the Sandwich Islands; paddles, spears; a few superb scarfs and dresses, such as are never imported, worked on both sides, wide; many other articles, which can only be appreciated by being seen. They will be on exhibition one day before the sale. The most superb and largest Chinese vases in this market; shawls, scarfs, &c., will be sold, together with about 10 cases not before exhibited for want of room. Sale without reserve. Can be examined until hour of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

ON WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—5 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos 80, 162, 164, 166 and 168.

ON WEST TWENTY-FIFTH ST.—2 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 171 and 173½.

ON WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—1 valuable brick house and lot, with shop in rear, 100 feet east of 8th av., south side of the street.

ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—A splendid 4-story brown-stone house and lot.

ON WEST THIRTY-FOURTH ST.—The elegant brown-stone house and lot No. 167.

ON WEST FORTY-SIXTH-ST.—5 valuable lots on south side, 100 feet west of 8th av.

Terms very liberal. Maps &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 9 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LATHES, DRILLS, MACHINERY, &c—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the premises No. 540 Canal-st., up stairs, all the machinery, tools, drills, lathes, shafting, and other property, being the effects of a machinist unfortunate in business, the whole to be sold for cash under the direction of L. S. RIDGWAY, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st—a choice lot of old wines of high grades, consisting of brandies, Duff Gordon, sherries, Amontillado, Old Tom gin, old Otard brandy, Jamaica rum, south-side Madeira, old Scotch and Irish whiskies, embracing a large and varied lot of liquors: also, about 60,000 imported Havana cigars.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 64 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of stocks, bonds, notes and other securities every day. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer—No 35 Wall st

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Kentucky 6s, Sacramento 10s, Howard, Metropolitan, Gallatin, Excelsior, and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies, and Mechanics' Banking Association.

Regular sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant rosewood and ornamented billiard table, full size, made by Leonard & Benjamin, and took the premium at the World's Fair, and cost $400, with implements complete.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKISTON, COX & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by JOHN R. BLAKISTON and WILLIAM P. COX, who are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN R BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858. GEORGE P. NEVIN.

The coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WILLIAM P. COX.
No. 217 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
No. 4 New-st., New-York.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of CHATELLIER, DOMINGE & SPENCE, is, in consequence of the death of Mr. PAUL E. DOMINGE, this day dissolved. The business will, from this date, be conducted in the name and firm of CHATELLIER & SPENCE.

JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER,
WILLIAM SPENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Grocery business, under the name of J. P. RAMSEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES P. RAMSEY, who will pay all the debts of the late firm, and to whom all debts due said firm must be paid.

PATERSON, Jan. 16, 1858. JAMES P. RAMSEY.
PETER P. RAMSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.

E. W. MANCHESTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of L. L. GOODRICH & BRO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1858. L. L. GOODRICH.
E. B. GOODRICH.

NOTICE.—JOHN F. KING, HAVING THIS day retired from our firm, ceases to be a copartner with us from this date. ALEX T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, January, 1858.

For the convenience of the Government Departments, Bankers and residents generally of the west end of the city, the New-York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company have opened an office in Willard's Hotel, whence messages will be transmitted direct to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York and from those cities in connection with the different House and Morse Telegraph Lines, to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and New-Orleans; Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis; Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec; Providence, Boston, Portland, Bangor, Halifax, St. John's, and all intermediate points in the United States and British Provinces. Offices—National Hotel, entrance from 6th-st.; Willard's Hotel, entrance from the vestibule.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTor House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season.

C. A. STETSON.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75 000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved City property; down-town property preferred; in sums to suit. Address Box No. 902 Post-Office.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 1 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

$2,500.—A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO borrow $2,500, on bond and mortgage on unencumbered real property in the country, worth three times that sum. Time of payment, &c., to suit the person making the loan. Address BREKMAN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company's notes, past due. Apply to E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

ILLINOIS STATE BONDS AND SCRIP bought. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st., corner of Pine st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st. Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and-a Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next in cash

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Dennis Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel S. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. G. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gallaud, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 257 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., Jan 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 3, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MSDEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings,) New-York

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan. 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.

S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIP.—Wanted to purchase, the Dividend Scrip of this Company, at full market rate. Apply to

J. J. DORTIC, No. 102 Front-st.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T SMITH, Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from
No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET.
THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of
$200,000,
and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 40 to 42 gals. J. W. QUIMBY & CO., No. 42 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 276, of the laws of 1856.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, in pursuance of the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE
SECTION NO. 2 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
2 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
2 Scrapers, $15; 163 shovels $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	15 00
Total	$960 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

12,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$68 50
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Cpoins, $3; 1 Chisel, 25c	10 25
2 Tool Chests, $2; 2 Hammers and Sledges, $6	8 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Polcs, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $267 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Gates $3 63	9 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,491 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WILLSON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 274 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., Catharine-st., Nos. 98, 273—Cedar-st., Nos. 97, 98—Cherry-st., Nos. 147—Cortlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 75—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 527, 530—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 58, 63, 67, 79, 101, 112, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 236, 238—Nassau-st., No. 283—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 240, 286, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 28, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Rende-st., Nos. 26, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., No. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 6, 21, 23, 52, 53, 61, 63, 100, 102, 103, 159, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 53, 55—Wooster-st., No. 72—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 105—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 428, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 20, 1857, set apart the sum of seven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy eight cents ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.

MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 15, 1857.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 23th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 20th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
A. L. MINER, Receiver.
ja21-6w

IRVING BANK, Jan 18, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1st. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating two bonds of the State of California, Nos. 32 and 38, for $500 each, payable in 1875; as the same have miscarried in transmission per mail on 14th inst from New-York to Washington, D. C. Application will be made for a new issue.

RIGGS & CO., No 56 Wall-st.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1858

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

B. H. HOWELL, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES H STRONG, President.

GEORGE W STRONG, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order.

ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILroad Company, Jan. 15, 1858.—An Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depot, (6th-av., corner of 44th-st.) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. The original and genuine article, purely vegetable, everywhere celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. As an alterative, mild aperient and renovating agent it is unequaled; the happy results it produces arise from its containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of the best Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and

NEW-YORK CITY.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The 4 P. M. train from New-York on the New-Haven road on Thursday, when between Corse Cob and Stamford, ran over a man, cutting both legs off. The train backed up to him, by which time he was dead. His name was NEWMAN. He resided in the neigh bo hood. They say he was a sober, good man; but how he came to be walking on the track is unknown. This is the second man killed on this road during the present Fall and Winter.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body of Henry Foley, a colored man, who, for nearly a year past, has kept a disreputable house at No 46 New-Bowery. The deceased died at 11 o'clock in the morning, and having had an altercation a few minutes previous with a mulatto named Edward Reed *alias* "Jerry Brick," it was supposed at first that he had died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of Reed, and the latter was arrested. A number of witnesses were examined, and their evidence showed that death proceeded from disease of the heart. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by rupture of aneurism of the aorta," and Reed was discharged from custody. The deceased was 38 years of age and unmarried.

FATAL FALL FROM A HAY-LOFT.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 95 Columbia-street upon the body of THOS IVES, who died from injuries received in falling about a year ago from a hay-loft. A verdict was rendered of "death from an abscess of the brain, caused by injuries received from an accidental fall." Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of this City.

KILLED BY FALLING OUT OF BED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 123½ Washington-street upon the body of JAMES GILMORE, a child three months old, who died from concussion of the brain, caused by falling accidentally out of bed on Thursday night. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The father attributed the child's death to the mother, but as he was intoxicated when he made the complaint, his statement was not credited.

Police Intelligence.

A POCKET-BOOK DROPPER.—A young man, genteelly dressed, was caught, yesterday, in Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, trying the "pocket-book game" on an elderly gentleman, named John Graham, residing in Philadelphia. The culprit adopted the stereotype mode of dropping a well-filled pocket-book before Mr. Graham, and insisting that the latter had dropped it. He had just commenced urging Mr. Graham to take the pocket-book and find the owner, as he was in a great hurry to get to the Philadelphia boat, when Officer Stevenson, of the Detective Police, seized him and cut off his intended solicitation of a reward. The officer took his prisoner to the Police head-quarters in Broome-street, where he gave his name as George Wilson. He had two pocket-books in his possession, one of which contained a large roll of broken and bogus bank bills, several imitations of $20 gold pieces, and a genuine $20 gold piece. Wilson displayed the latter to his intended victim, to convince him that the pocket-book was filled with the genuine money. The second pocket-book was an exact counterpart of the first in external appearance, but stuffed with paper and copper coin, the design of the operator being to "shove" the latter upon his customer. Justice KELLY locked up the accused for examination.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—A young man named Edward P. Vandusen, formerly a clerk of Mr Charles Butts, dry goods merchant at No. 277 Greenwich street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen goods to the value of $197 50 from the store. The accused was recently discharged, but had been in the habit of visiting the store after it was opened mornings, and going behind the counter, and freely handling the goods. As goods were found to be missing, suspicion fell on him, and his boarding-house at No 186 Franklin-street was searched, and some of the stolen property found in his trunk. He had been very liberal in making presents of dress-patterns to his landlady and the servant girls. He was taken before Justice WALSH, of the Lower Police Court, and committed to answer.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG GIRL.—A German giving his name as Hermann Wisler, keeping a disreputable house at the corner of Division and Clinton streets, was arrested yesterday charged with drugging a girl 14 years of age, named Catharine Nagle, and allowing various individuals to violate her person. The girl says that she was employed by Mr. Wisler to go to his place as a servant to assist in doing housework when the alleged offence was committed. Wisler was taken before Justice STEERS and held to answer.

A WIFE RUN OFF WITH AND FURNITURE STOLEN.—Julius Schilling, a German, was arrested yesterday, charged with running off with the wife and furniture of another German, named Diederich Zong, residing at No. 58 Christie-street. The accused took the fair one and the furniture to No. 38 Elizabeth-street, where they remained concealed till yesterday. The complainant recovered his furniture, and had the accused arrested on a charge of grand larceny. He made no attempt to recover his wife. Justice WELSH committed the prisoner for trial.

DARING ROBBERY.—AS MR. CONRAD MANTZ, living at No. 94 Avenue A, was passing through Nassau-street, Thursday afternoon, two young fellows ran against him, and one of them managed to get possession of his gold watch and chain. He missed them almost immediately, but the thieves had adroitly dodged out of sight. Officer Flynn, of the Sixth Ward, arrested last evening Thomas Riley, a "dead rabbit," at a groggery at the Five Points, with the watch and chain in his possession. He was fully identified as one of the thieves and locked up in the Tombs for trial.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Jacob Opdyke, residing in Betts County, Penn., preferred a complaint yesterday, at the Mayor's office, against John L. Targee, proprietor of an auction store in Greenwich, near Cortlandt-street, charging the latter with defrauding him out of $20 by the mock auction game. An officer brought the accused before the Mayor, when he was compelled to disgorge the money and his license taken away from him.

BURGLARIES.—On Thursday night some burglar entered the dwelling-house No. 32 Market street, with false keys, and stole a gold watch, $31 in bills, and clothing altogether amounting to $104. The apartments of Alexander McGirley, at No 178 Madison street, was entered on the same evening and robbed of $15 in money, and clothing valued at $30. The burglars in both cases escaped.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young girl, named Ellen Conly, who took lodgings on Thursday night at the Seventh Ward Station-house, attempted suicide by taking laudanum. The poison was extracted by Dr. Galvin in time to save her life.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CHANFRAU, THE COMEDIAN.—This popular comedian is creating quite a *furore* at PURDY'S National Theatre. Night after night the house is filled at an early hour, and many are disappointed in not gaining admittance. To-night he is to appear in his new drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl," and the lamented Power's piece of "O'Flanigan and the Fairies." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. Fox, and all the company is to appear in the new drama of the "Pioneer Patriot."

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The importers, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street, are now selling these pure unadulterated wines wholesale and retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Imperial Photograph of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has just been added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An Englishman named WHITEHOUSE attempted to commit suicide on Thursday night, at his boarding-house, No. 44 York-street, Jersey City, by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. WHITEHOUSE is about 60 years of age, has been in this country for 30 years, and was for many years, until July last, employed in the establishment of BATES & Co., in Maiden-lane. He was then, in consequence of intemperate habits, discharged from the employ of that firm, and has been out of employment most of the time since. He came to New-York on Thursday with the expectation of getting money from some of his friends, but was disappointed. He returned in dejected spirits, and during the evening went to his room, and after divesting himself of most of his clothing, laid down upon the bed and applied a razor to his throat, inflicting a severe but probably not fatal gash. Late in the evening a fellow-boarder found him lying in his blood, very weak but still conscious. A physician was immediately summoned, and the prospects are that he will recover.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The suit of CHARLES CRANE, assignee of DANIEL T. WILLIAMS, *vs.* GEORGE WILLIAMS and others, has occupied the attention of the Court for two days past. It is a case involving about $8,000, and the main question is concerning the validity of a deed of assignment. The counsel finished summing up yesterday afternoon. Judge OGDEN will deliver his charge this morning and give the case to the Jury. The criminal business will not, probably, be reached before the last of next week, as there are yet a number of civil cases to be disposed of.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—A grand Temperance demonstration is announced to take place at Metropolitan Hall, in Jersey City, on Monday evening. Hon. E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of New-York, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER are expected to speak. The proceeds are to be given to the State Temperance Central Committee, to aid them in discharging an obligation due their late agent.

CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF HUDSON CITY.—A concert is to be given at Newkirk's Hall on Monday night, for the relief of the poor of the above place. Mme. OTTE, and other distinguished musical celebrities, are announced for the occasion.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 22.

$5 000	N. Y St. 6s '72	113	770	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	79
1,500	N. Y. St. 5s '58	100	50	do s60	78⅝
3,000	Ohio State 6s '60	99⅞	150	do s15	78¾
3 000	Mich State 6s	96	50	do	78¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	87½	786	Erie Railroad	20⅝
1,000	do	87¾	200	do s30	21⅛
3,000	Virginia 6s	93	400	do	20⅝
3,000	Missouri 6s	84⅜	100	do Monday	20⅝
500	Cal. State 7s, '70	72⅜	100	do s10	20⅝
1,000	do	72½	100	do b60	20⅝
1,000	do	72⅞	40	Harlem Railroad	5⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	72⅜	200	do	5¾
3,000	Indiana State 5s	81¾	197	Harlem R. R. pref.	12
2,000	N. Y C. R. R 7s	96	200	Reading R. R. s60	56
3,000	H. R. R. R. 3d m.	50	100	do s60	56⅛
2,000	Har. R. R. 2d m	63½	600	do	56⅜
10,000	R. R. R. bs '68	69¾	600	do s10	56⅛
10,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8's		35	do	56¼
	c.1stM S.F.C.. 8s. s60	90	60	do	56⅜
2,000	do	91⅜	100	do s60	56⅛
2,000	Goshen R. Bds	65	50	Mich. Sou. R. R.	55
5,000	La C. & M. L. G.		150	M. So & N. Ind. R.R.	20
	Bonds s10	43	60	do	19⅞
5,000	do s60	42½	50	do s10	19⅞
12,000	do	43⅜	50	do b30	20
5,000	do s10	43⅜	35	do b60	20⅛
10,000	do	43¾	32	Panama Railroad	89¾
2,000	T. H & A. 2d M. bs	40	205	Ill. Central R. R.	92
50	Bruns. City L. Co.	3	5	do	91⅜
13,000	Ill. C. R. B's	90¼	5	do	92⅛
10,000	do b60	90⅜	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	67½
38	Bank of New-York	102	500	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	41¾
30	Bank State of N. Y.	99	100	do b60	41½
18	Bank Commerce	99¾	300	do s60	41
16	Metropolitan Bank	103	143	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	67
84	Bank of America	106½	5	do	67¼
10	Home Ins Co	155	100	do b30	67⅜
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co	110¼	310	do	67⅜
110	Penn. Coal Co	10	23	do	67½
300	Cumb. Coal Co	15¾	100	do s10	67⅝
260	do	15⅞	50	do	67¾
100	do b30	16	25	do b60	68¼
50	do	15⅝	50	Mil & M. R. R. b60	30¾
100	do s10	15⅞	50	do s3	29⅜
100	do b30	15⅝	200	La C & Mil. R. s30	11⅜
45	do	15⅜	100	do b10	12
200	do	15⅜	290	do	12
165	Pacific Mail S. Co.	66⅜	75	do	11⅞
20	C. B. & Quincy R.	60			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mo St. 6s	84⅜	28	Pacific M. St. Co.	67
3,000	do	84⅜	25	do b30	67
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	99⅞	29	do	68⅛
2,000	Ind State 5s	81¾	150	Ill. Cen Railroad	83¼
1,000	Michigan St. 6s	84	20	do	91⅛
10,000	Ill Cent. RR Bs	90⅜	100	Erie R. R.	20⅜
2,000	Gal & C. 2d Mt Bs.	79	50	do s10	20⅜
9,000	N. Y Cent. R 6s	86	550	do	20⅞
26	Bank of Commerce	100	100	do b30	21
100	Del. & Hud C Co.	110⅜	200	do b3	21
300	Cumb. Coal Co. s30	15	400	do b60	21
130	do	15⅜	50	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	68⅛
100	do s30	15⅜	6	do	68⅜
100	do s60	15⅜	100	do s10	68⅜
100	do b3	15⅜	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	29⅜
225	do	15⅜	5	do	29
200	do s20	15⅜	500	La Ce. & Mil. R. s30	12
100	do s10	15⅜	20	do	12¼
300	do s20	15⅜	50	do	12⅜
20	Panama Railroad	89¾	250	do b15	12⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct Bds	Int. add. 52⅛
$1.000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct. Bds	Int. add. 52⅛
$1.000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct. Bds	Int. add. 52⅜
$5,000	Chic St. P. & Fond du Lac 8s	Int. add. 31¼
$2 000	Chic. St P. & Fond du Lac 8s.	Int. add. 31¼
$2.000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 51⅜
$1,000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 51¼
$1 000	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 52
$4,000	Watertown & Madison R. 8s	Int add. 3¼
$4.000	Phil. & Reading R. R. 6s	Int add. 79
$1 000	Lee Co (Iowa) 8 ₱ ct. Bds	Int. add. 62½
$2.500	Tol. & Ill. R. R 2d. mort. 7s	Flat. 25
$9,000	Tennessee St. 6 ₱ ct Bds	Flat. 87¼
$3.000	Terre Haute & Alton R. R. Bds	Int. add. 59⅜
$1.000	California State 7s	Int. add. 73⅛
$3.000	New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add. 76⅛
$1,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s.	Int. add. 41
$2,000	Chic., St. P. & Fond du Lac R. 7s.	Int. add. 30½
$1.000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 70
$2.000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add. 32
30	shares Bank of Commerce	99¾
10	shares Hanover Bank	80
5	shares Bank of New-York	101
20	shares Chatham Bank	57⅛
25	shares Chatham Bank	56¾
5	shares Commonwealth Bank	86
20	shares Bank of Commerce	99¾
20	shares Artisans' Bank	75
10	shares Continental Bank	94½
10	shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	146½
10	shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	145½
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	99
7	shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	98
10	shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Company	73
20	shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	86
25	shares New-York Central Railroad Co	77½
25	shares Cumberland Coal and Iron Company	15
43	shares American Exchange Bank	100¾
30	shares People's Bank	97
30	shares People's Bank	96¾
10	shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	89½
5	shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co	110
20	shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co	94½
10	shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	90
10	shares Goliatin Fire Insurance Co.	85

FRIDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The Money Market continues quiet in demand and easy in rates, and the Stock Exchange gains strength. At the close of business this afternoon prices were generally firm, and the demand in most cases quite buoyant. The rise since yesterday in Chicago and Rock Island is equal to 2 ₱ cent., and the same in Illinois Central Shares. The Bonds of the latter are 90½ ₱ cent., and the 6 ₱ cents. of the New-York Central 80 ₱ cent. New-York Central Shares leave off 79⅜; and New-York and Erie, 21 ₱ cent. State Stocks have recovered the slight decline in price and demand noticed a day or two ago, and Missouri sixes left off 84½@⅝ ₱ cent. The speculation in Cumberland Coal continues spirited, although characterized by great diversity of views as to the lasting nature of the improvement. A similar disposition is manifested to-day to speculate in La Crosse Shares, and in the Land Grant Bonds of the concern. The former went to 12½ this afternoon. Galena Shares advanced to 72½ ₱ cent. Reading Stock firm in price, with no marked activity to-day in the dealings in it.

The notes of the Rhode Island Banks are now taken, in account, at the Metropolitan Bank, at one-fourth of one ₱ cent., the same as other New-England money. The following banks in that State are in discredit or liquidation, and their notes no longer current: South County, Farmers', Wickford; Hopkinton, Mount Vernon, Rhode Island Central, Tiverton, Warwick.

The following Fire Insurance dividends, half yearly, have been announced: Beekman, seven ₱ cent.; Astor, seven ₱ cent; Broadway, six ₱ cent., and the Peter Cooper Co., seven ₱ cent. All payable Feb. 1.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of yesterday thus refers to the Money Market in that city:

"The Money Market remains without special change. A fair amount of business paper is offering at our Banks, most of which meets negotiation. A good deal is also found on the street, with sales of first-class at 10@12 cent. ₱ annum. Second-class dull and irregular—not much in demand.

Exchange on the North is steady. We quote New-York and Boston at ⅜@⅞ ₱ cent. premium; Philadelphia do., ½ ₱ cent. do. Exchange on London, 9@9⅛ ₱ cent., in Baltimore funds. Gold ⅛ ₱ cent. premium. Virginia bank notes 2¾@3 ₱ cent., and North Carolina 3¼@4 ₱ cent., discount."

We received to-day, and publish in another place, a letter from Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, the President of the New-York Central Company, addressed to his stockholders. It was elicited by the recent pamphlet of Messrs. DEHON, LIVINGSTON and others, of this City, in regard to the administration of the road and the mode of conducting the yearly elections. The remarks of Mr. CORNING, which are dignified and in good taste, will of course attract the attention of all the parties in interest—as well the City opposition recently manifested, as the great body of the stockholders who have so long reposed confidence in Mr. CORNING'S administration.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,803,781	$2,620,961	$689,225
Thrown on market	1,942,475	2,783,850	1,054,967
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$8,115,236	$7,584,697	$2,144,633
Thrown on market	7,405,096	7,653,804	2,536,804

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	189	$88,497	245	$105,281	346	$126,185
Man. of Cotton	181	45,358	251	60,530	1,250	250,871
Man. of Silk	316	96,087	179	78,189	182	198,280
Man. of Flax	112	26,536	62	15,222	978	133,214
Miscellaneous	140	40,634	367	13,491	186	50,303
Total	929	$298,112	1,104	$273,113	2,942	$758,853
		273,113				296,112
Total Entered		$569,225	Total Marketed			$1,054,967

We understand that Mr. GEORGE H. FORD, Secretary of the Michigan Southern Road, for some time in weak health, sailed to-day for the South.

After to-day, the Sub-Treasurer, Mr. J. J. CISCO, will be able to supply United States Treasury Notes to applicants direct, without the risk or trouble of sending to Washington.

WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND—DEC. 18, 1857.

DR.			
To Depositors in account			$26,532,645
Exchange Credits			4,603,270
Circulation			3,600,415
Other Banks on account			4,454,175
Other Banks on bills rediscounted			5,368,855
Total, exclusive of capital			$44,559,660
Proprietors' capital			8,577,960
To al liabilities			$53,137,620
CR.			
Bills discounted	$21,715,195	valued	$19,525,470
Debts in suspense	4,853,200	valued	1,425,215
Advances in account	18,262,165	valued	13,832,880
Securities in New-Y'k	2,617,865	valued	2,317,865
Due from Bankers	1,475,500	valued	1,475,500
Cash and Securities, Glasgow	3,002,305	valued	3,002,305
Other assets, furniture, &c	1,567,700	valued	1,455,965
Total value of assets			$43,035,200
Liabilities, ex. of capital			44,559,660
Deficiency to be assessed			$1,524,460
Capital entirely sunk			8,577,960
Loss to proprietary		£2,020,584 or	$10,102,420

The above figures and valuations we compile from the recent report made by the Committee of Investigation to the proprietary of the Bank in general meeting at Glasgow. Next to the enormous resulting loss, the feature (peculiar to the modern British joint-stock principle) that will excite most surprise with our bank people, is the magnitude of the deposit line, on interest of course, in proportion to the capital of the bank. And even this line failed to satisfy the ambition of the management. They open credits, accept bills, rediscount their own bills and overdraw their bankers, for nearly as much more; swelling the line of demand liabilities to $44,559,660, on a capital of $8,577,960! The varied nature of the assets will also attract attention, and there is one item in the list, relating to the business of the concern in this country, which shows that by opening mere credits in Glasgow upon which sixty-day kites were drawn from New-York, the bank ran up a line of "advances" not unequal to the regular discount column of some of our own leading banks. It is creditable to American securities to know that the Glasgow Committee value the outstanding advances upon them, after the panic and explosion, at 89 cents on the dollar.

Reference having been frequently made in the press to some of the favorite Scotch dealers at the bank, the Monteiths, Macdonalds, &c., now in hopeless bankruptcy, we refer our readers to the following extraordinary developments in the examination of one of the Macdonalds, which we find in the same Glasgow paper that contains the report on the Western Bank:

"We first found it necessary to resort to accommodation bills in 1845. We required additional capital to carry on our business, which was increasing. Our accommodation bills were then to a limited extent, not exceeding £8.000 or £10,000. My father was the party from whom we chiefly had that accommodation. Our capital, or sum at the credit of stock, at the balance of 1845, was £13,900. And at that time we had no current bank account—that is, a cash credit account upon bond—so that our increasing business obliged us to find capital in this way. Besides my father, the parties on whom we drew at first were our agents, and against goods, when we happened to have them. Until 1855 we did not keep our books so as to distinguish exactly between accommodation bills and trade bills, although all the bills were entered in our bill books. Some of our early bill books have fallen aside as old books. Speaking from the books which we have, I consider that our accommodation paper, as at June, 1849, had reached to £16,000, or thereby; at July, 1850, to £30,000; at October, 1851, to £48,000; at October, 1852, to £63,000; at October, 1853, and October, 1854, it was on each occasion about £80,000; at October, 1855, £85,000; at October, 1856, £188,000. I am able to speak with more certainty as to these two last years, because from 1855 onward our accommodation bills were classified in our books. With reference to the previous years these are approximations, but I am satisfied that they are very close. *At the time of our suspension in October last our total accommodation paper had reached* £383,000, *of which the proportion for our behoof was* £359,000. This is exclusive of the accommodation paper which was current between us and Ross, Mitchell & Co., amounting to £60,000, and which was wholly for their accommodation, excepting about £11,000. The progressive increase in the amount of accommodation bills from 1849 onwards to 1853, was accounted for by the corresponding increase in the extent of our business, and our system of having very few bills payable, because we made our disbursements chiefly in cash. In 1853 the Hanover-street building commenced, but as we gave the tradesmen bills for the installments, the increase of accommodation paper does not appear until 1856, while the tradesmen's bills and balances were made up, and our accommodation increased from £85,000 in 1855, to £188,000 in 1856. This increase, however, was in part attributable to extension of business, following our taking possession of our new premises. The heritable bonds, which, of course, reduced our obligations, amounted to £56,000, and the charge on our business for discount of course increased progressively with the accommodation bills. Taking the year 1849, our discounts for all paper, or rather the balance of interest, was £2,800, but I cannot give the proportion applicable to accommodation bills. After a lapse of five years, taking the year 1854, the balance of interest upon all bills had increased to £14,000. In 1856 it was £19,000, and at October, 1857, it was £40,000. As only one interest account was kept in our books, I cannot give the proportion applicable to accommodation paper, but I consider that a fair approximation would probably be about two-thirds of the amount. The number of parties from whom I got these accommodations of course progressively increased with the number of bills. The number of parties thus accommodating us in 1853 was still limited, being confined to seven parties. These seven included our agents—James Shaw, at London; Alexander Mackenzie, at Manchester; William Leck, at Belfast. The other four were Mr. William Johnston, of Cannon-street, London; J. & J. Robertson & Co., Glasgow; Michael Baynes, of London; and R. & G. Wilson, of New York. Three of those agents, particularly Leck & Co., of Belfast, held goods on their hands from time to time to cover in part bills drawn upon them, but the other four parties had no goods. In 1854 the parties giving us accommodation had increased to ten in number; and in 1855 to 13 in number; in 1856 to 20, and in 1857 to 75. Many of these parties had no commission for giving their names, but the greater number had commission, which varied in amount from 1 to 1½ per cent. on the amount of the bills. This statement in appendix to the trustee's statement of the affairs, headed 'Abstract of liabilities and accommodation bills, specifies the names and places of residence of the 75 parties from whom we had accommodation in 1857, and the amounts we held from each. I was acquainted and had business relations with a good number of those parties—I would say with 20 or thereby out of the 75 persons—not so with the remaining 55. Some of these 55 I did not know at all—about 32 or thereby. We only knew them from their names on the bills, and the information given us by the parties who obtained them. Five of these parties were obtained for us by Michael Baynes of London. These five were Wagstaff & Co, London; W. Crow, T. Paton, and J. Popham. Mr. Baynes also obtained for us the names of A. Howell and E. Bosquet. I understood that these persons were all in business as drapers, and the two last named were females and milliners. We had transactions in business with James Cappell of Gutter-lane, London, and he got 13 names for us in the way of accommodation. These were Joseph Brown, L. Collins & Co., J. Gouger & Co., Hollins & Co., J. Johnson & Co., E. Rogers & Co., Joseph Ranger, John Roe, Thomas Stocks, Samuel Staple, Waters & Co., Milner, Boone & Co., and George Spencer, all of London. These were all represented to me to be drapers or outfitters in London. We had transactions with Messrs. Francis & Austin, of London, warehousemen in Cheapside. They obtained for us eight names, being those of G. Churchill, Fletcher & Houldsworth, H. Ford & Co., Ord & Co., G. H. Fletcher, H. Hine, W. H. Truss & Co., R. Francis & Co., all of London, except the last, who is of Ipswich. They were all represented to me as being in a respectable way as drapers or shopkeepers. J. Howard, William James, E. O. Manners, J. Sutton, H. Wyer, White, Hall & Co., were got by Josiah Hautford and S. H. Briggs, both of Nottingham. They two got all the six. Over and above the 1 and 1½ per cent. commission, which I have mentioned as being given to the agents, I did not directly or indirectly pay any commission to the parties whose names have been mentioned as procured for us. I understood they had a commission from the parties who did procure their names, and this must have been allowed out of the commission I gave to those last-named parties. My firm was the drawer in every instance of the bills on those parties. This system of procuring names commenced not before March of the present year, and was intended to be merely temporary. A memorandum by Mr. Macdonald was here referred to as showing the way they entered into the arrangement for those accommodation bills, which is as follows: 'At the close of 1856 we intended to make a large reduction of the accommodation paper from these Spring sales of our stock, which was sufficiently large to have effected that reduction, if it had found a remunerating market. It was with this view we opened a house in London and one in New-York, to help off the sales of our stock; but trade was dull, and goods did not sell freely; expecting each month might bring a favorable change, we made advances to Austin and J. F. Cappell to act as agents in disposing of our goods, and that they should open credits on parties in the line of purchasing such goods, whom we would protect by handing them the goods which we were not getting disposed of. This was accordingly arranged. I was introduced to some of the parties who were to accept on these intended credits, and others were obtained without my being inroduced to them.' Goods were not put into the possession of the parties so drawn upon, chiefly because they did not ask for them. Had they asked for them the goods could easily have been given, as our stock was abundant. These goods now form the principal assets of our estate. Had we succeeded in thus restricting our accommodation by the sale of our stock it was our intention to have brought our business within a more manageable compass. Those accommodation bills were chiefly discounted at the Western Bank. Till this year was pretty far advanced we had every facility we desired in getting those bills discounted. When the Summer was pretty far advanced the desire was expressed that we should reduce our account on the aggregate. I do not believe the Western Bank charged us a higher rate than they did other parties. It was the ordinary rate of discount, and I never paid or gave more directly or indirectly. It was the entire amount of the recompense which I gave for the discount of those bills. I am not aware of, and was not a party to any practices, if such were resorted to, to give these parties, on whom those bills were drawn, a repute to which they were not entitled to.

Interrogated—What was the immediate cause of you suspending payments?

Depones—It arose out of the investigation which the Western Bank set about making into several of these accounts in September last, including those I have referred to. Up to that time my firm was in its usual good credit. Our name having been mentioned as one of the parties whose accounts were being so tested, we found our business restricted at the Commercial Bank and City Bank. I complained of this to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fleming, and mentioned that we would require temporary enlargement of our discounts at the Western, owing to the restrictions placed upon us at the other banks. This was declined by the Western, and they (the Western) put themselves in communication with the other two Banks, with the view, as I understood, of inducing those other two to take a fair share of our discounts. The result was, that although the City Bank was willing to take its share, the Commercial, on learning the state of our account at the Western, stopped their own account with us entirely.

Interrogated by Mr. John Park Fleming, a creditor—You opened an account with one of the London joint-stock banks? I did.

When? On the 10th August.

Was it part of the arrangement that you should have a deposit account at which there should always be £1,500 at your credit? I opened the account myself, and there was no such arrangement.

Do you say there was no such stipulation? It was stated that we should keep a balance at our credit of the deposit account with that bank.

Was there no particular sum mentioned as to the amount of the balance? No, Sir.

What was the cause of your opening an account with that bank? I had to do it because we required a bank account in London.

Had you any bank account in London previously? Yes.

In what bank? Glyn's.

Did you, in pursuance of your understanding, have a deposit account? The proceeds of the discounted bills were placed at the credit of the account.

Can you guess the whole amount? I cannot say.

Mr. Mackenzie was, I believe, appointed to examine into the state of your affairs? Yes.

When? On 10th October.

At whose instigation? Mr. Fleming, of the Western Bank, desired it.

[Mr. Mackenzie here explained that the three banks, who had been consulting together, called on him, and desired him to make this investigation.]

When did it appear to you that your insolvency was inevitable? On 10th October.

Was not Mr. Mackenzie required to go to London about that time? That same evening he was required to go or send to London.

Who went in his place? His clerk went, Mr. Maffet.

What was the purpose of his being sent? I suppose to look after the London stock, which was very large—for the interest of the business.

Did your house draw out the sum of £1,500 on the 12th October? Such was the fact, I believe. I was not in London, but my brother Malcolm was there.

By whom would the sum be drawn? Mr Mackenzie's clerk requested to know what cash was at the bank, and he desired the £1,500 to be drawn. That was stated to me; I do not know it of my own knowledge.

What was done with the money? It was placed in the hands of Mr. William Murray, solicitor, in London, who was Mr. Mackenzie's agent.

Do you know what balance remained in the bank after the draft? No.

Here is the claim of the London joint-stock bank, with an affidavit, to which is appended a list of 28 bills, amounting to the sum of £12,156 0s. 9d. Would you look them over, and say which were granted for value? That of Walsh & Co. was for value. The three acceptances of William Cripps & Co., for £1.000 each; two of James Cappell, to the amount of £3467 8s.; two of Eyres & Mellis, to the amount of £1.700, were drawn against goods, whether for value or not is dependent on the state of the account of the parties. And the two bearing the name of Ross, Mitchell & Co., amounting to £1,750, were for the accommodation of that house. All the others were granted by the acceptors for the accommodation of our firm.

How were the sums fixed in those bills? There was no rule for fixing the sum.

Was there any reason for fixing the sums to odd shillings and pence, instead of keeping them to even pounds? I know of no particular reason for this.

Was there any commission paid to those parties who were known to yourself? There was.

Examned by Mr. Naismith—Among the firms which you stated were known to yourself, I find that of Johnson & Kentford? Yes.

How long had you known that firm? The principal partner for a long time.

But the firm as a firm? About three years.

Who is Kentford? I do not know.

Are you not aware that Kentford is *Mrs. Johnson?* I was not aware of that.

When did Johnson & Kentford first accept? I think three years ago; at all events two years ago.

Are they solvent now? I believe not.

Were they ever, in your opinion, in a position to justify the accepting to an extent of nearly £20,000? No.

The amount of their acceptances for your accommodation was above £19,000? Yes.

Of which you got nearly £18,000 or £17,700 odds? Yes.

How long have you known the firm of Pemberton & Seymour? Since the beginning of this year.

The amount of their acceptance to you is above £18.000? Yes.

Who are the partners? The only partner I know is Mr. Pemberton.

Do you know whether Seymour is Pemberton's wife? No; I do not.

When did you first know Pemberton? Not until the beginning of this year.

Where was their place of business? It was in London, in the City. I have been in it, but I cannot tell in what street.

Is their place of business a shop? It is an office.

What are they? I understood they were shipping or insurance agents, or agents in some way, but I cannot exactly say.

Are they still solvent? No; I know they have declared their insolvency.

Did you make any sort of inquiry as to W. J. Austin & Co.—how long have you known Austin? I knew them only from Francis & Austin. I do not know them personally.

You are not aware whether Austin is the same person with Francis & Austin? I believe he is a relative.

How long have you known H. & E. Hayle? I have known them for some time.

What is Hayle? I understand he attends to the shop—a draper's shop.

Do you know more than one partner? There are two, but I only know one.

How old is he? Well on to 30, I suppose.

Do you know whether E. Bosquet carries on an independent business, or whether she is only a servant in the employment of Bayne? I understand her to carry on an independent business; and, as a proof of that, she is a creditor on our estate to the extent of £70.

Did you make any inquiry as to the standing or position of those parties whose names were procured by Bayne and others? I trusted to the account they gave of the parties, and what were their circumstances.

Did you satisfy yourself that such parties existed at all, or did you trust entirely to the parties who procured their names? I did not. I had sufficient confidence in my agents.

Out of the 75 acceptors to those accommodation bills, how many are solvent now? With the exception of the Belfast and London agents, both of whom hold securities on goods, I believe every one of the acceptors has stopped payment.

Was the reason that you required new names at the beginning of this year, that you believed the banks would not take further bills with only the names of your agents upon them? I had no fear of that.

What was the reason of your getting new names to accept early this year in the way that you have described? I intended to drop some of the old ones,